UNIT 1

READ ALL ABOUT IT!

❶ VOC & DEFINITIONS

broadsheet	جريدة ورقية رسمية	a more formal newspaper with large pages. They have more international news. Articles are more factual and use longer sentences and paragraphs. They have fewer photos than tabloid newspapers
cheat	غشاش	Someone who behaves in a dishonest way in order to get something
Demand	يطالب	To ask for something in very strict and serious way
shocked	مصدوم	Very surprised and upset
Wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر	Wait with a lot of nervousness and excitement
Book piracy	قرصنة الكتب	When someone illegally copies and sells someone's work
occur	يحدث	To happen r or exist in a particular place or situation
ruin	يفسد	Completely spoil something
claim	يدعى	Say something is true, although it hasn't been proved
tabloid	صحيفة شعبية	A newspaper that has small pages and large photos. They have short stories which are easy to explain. They use simple language and large headlines, which often include funny rhymes or jokes

❷ VOCABULARY

Appear/appearance	يظهر/ظهور	**bus lane**	حارة لسير الباص
contents	محتويات	**queue**	طابور
Investigate/investigator	يحقق/محقق	**casualties**	خسائر
route	مسار (طريق)	**priceless**	لا يقدر بثمن
eyewitness	شاهد عيان	**security**	أمن
inaccurate	غير دقيق	**mislead**	يضلل
include	يشمل	**journalism**	صحافة
convict	مدان-سجين	**Criminal lawyer**	محامي جنائي
mention	يذكر	**violate**	ينتهك-يتعدي
omission	حذف	**placement**	وضع-تحديد مكان
bookseller	بائع الكتب	**copyright**	حق النشر
common	شائع	**Crime/criminal**	جريمة/مجرم
snowstorm	عاصفة ثلجية	**publisher**	ناشر
spade	جاروف	**fortunately**	لحسن الحظ
Spin/spun	يلف حول محوره	**claim**	يدعى
stunning	مدهش-رائع	**location**	موقع (مكان)
announce	يعلن	**compensate**	يعوض
terrifying	مرعبة - فظيعة	**fans**	معجبين
bias	تحيز	**punish**	يعاقب
rhymes	قوافي	**cliff**	منحدر
highlight	يسلط الضوء علي	**version**	نسخة
ANTONYMS			
include	يشمل	**exclude**	يستبعد
appear	يظهر	**disappear**	يختفي



legal	قانوني	**Illegal**	غير قانوني
common	شائع	**uncommon**	غير شائع
convict	مدان	**innocent**	برئ
security	أمن	**insecurity**	لا أمن
Essay			
Persuasive **essay**	مقال إقناعي	**topic sentence**	جملة رئيسية- افتتاحية
Brainstorm(n-v)	عصف ذهنى	**support**	يدعم
conclusion	خاتمة	**In my view**	فى رأيي
personally	شخصيا	**To begin with**	بداية - اولا
firstly	اولا	**because of=due to**	بسبب
Consequently=**in turn**	بالتالي	**Lastly=finally**	اخيرا
In summary=to conclude	بايجاز	**whilst**	بينما
Expressions & Prepositions			
balanced point of view	وجهة نظر متزنة	**be due to + inf.**	متوقع أن
Take a photo of	يلتقط صورة لـ	**Put in prison**	يضع في السجن
keep up-to-date	يواكب	**On this occasion**	بهذه المناسبة
Make money from	يعمل ثروة من	**at the scene**	فى المشهد -مكان الحادث
Afford to	يقدر أن	**dig out their cars**	يحفروا على سياراتهم
Date back	يرجع تاريخه	**at a lower price**	بسعر أقل
a long-term plan	خطة طويلة المدى	**Accuse … of**	يتهم بـ
Get stuck in mud	**يعلق – يحشر في**	**trapped in my car**	محبوس فى سيارتي
On social media	على شبكات التواصل	**interested in**	مهتم بـ
positives and negatives	ايجابيات وسلبيات	**On a journey**	في رحلة
Complain to	**يشتكي لـ**	**Complain about**	**يشتكي بخصوص**
Complain of	**يشتكي من (ألم-مرض)**	**Gain speed**	يزداد فى السرعة

كلمات تأتي مع MAKE بمعنى يصنع أو يعمل				
a decision	**money**	**sound**	**a complaint**	war
a difference to	**a profit**	**the bed**	**prediction**	peace
a mistake	**argument**	**up (his) mind**	**a comment**	sure
an attempt	**a cake/lunch**	**a mess**	a plan	threat
balance	**a list**	**timetable**	**a confession**	a fire
contributions	**a fortune**	**achievements**	**arrangements**	the best of
friends	**a loss**	**a suggestion**	**a joke**	noise / fuss
parts of cars	reservation	**a promise**	**an excuse**	use of
production	sure	**invention**	**a promise**	efforts
progress	a living	**a point**	**a discussion**	fun of
trouble	offer	**a choice**	**discovery**	sense
impression	**speech**	**a call**	**a note**	observation

كلمات تأتي مع DO بمعني يقوم بعمل				
a course	**makeup**	**duty**	**well / good**	**wrong**
a favour	**laundry**	**task**	**his best**	wrestling
an operation	**a test**	business	**my hair**	boxing
CPR / first aid	**the dishes**	**survey**	**karate**	**harm**
the banking	**experiment**	**without**	**damage**	housework
the cleaning	**a quiz**	**questionnaire**	**a deal**	something



a job / work	**gymnastics**	**nothing**	**badly**	revision
the homework	research	**the shopping**	**activities**	things

❸ READING

NEW HARRY POTTER BOOK SHOWN ON LINE

Photographs of all 784 pages of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows have appeared on the internet four days before J. K . Rowling's final book is due to be published.

It is not known who took the photographs of the book, whose contents have been kept a secret before the book is published at 12.01 am Saturday. Some websites have removed the photos after receiving warnings from the publisher's lawyers, but photos of the book can still be read on other sites. It is also claimed that some people were typing up the photos to share on social media. This all occurred despite the careful security which has been put in a place before the book is published. This included asking the booksellers not to tell in the media when or if they had copies of the book. The incident highlights the problems of online book piracy, which is becoming much more common.

INTERNET CHEAT RUINS POTTER SURPRISE

Just four days before J.K. Rowling's final book about Harry Potter is published, an internet cheat has shared every page of the book online. This has ruined the surprise for millions of readers, who have been waiting with bated breath to find out what happens to the famous character. Several websites show photographs of every page of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows , which means that you can read the whole book online, including the long-awaited ending. Lawyers have demanded that the websites stop showing the illegal photos and, fortunately, some websites have agreed. However, other people have typed up the text from the photos and likely to share the story on other websites. Fans of Harry Potter were shocked by the news. " It's terrible," says Kate Strong from Cambridge, who plans to buy the new book for her children. "The person who has done this should be put in prison ."

WB

PIRACY IS A CRIME

In recent news, a former Danish student in her late 20s was punished for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks. The criminal lawyer stated that the convict has now received a punishment for violating copyright law when asked to give a reason why she sold books that she does not own the rights to, the student said she was helping students obtain books at a lower price. It was made clear to her that copying e-books that one does not own the rights to is illegal. In addition to being punished by law, she is also required to pay a large sum of money for the crime of piracy.

MILLIONS TO BE SPENT ON PROJECT THAT WILL MAKE OUR TRAFFIC WORSE!

Car drivers are angry about plans to open a new bus lane from the city centre. The plan, which will cost an enormous LE200 million, will stop all cars using Nile Road, one of the most important roads into the city. “Traffic in the city is already terrible," says businesswoman Mrs El Baz. “If they close Nile Road, it will be even worse.” Another business person who uses South Road regularly, Mr. Fawzy says, “Why are they planning to close roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to build new ones. No one wants to take buses because they are too slow.”

NEW ROUTE TO SERVE UNIVERSITY

There are plans for a new bus lane from the city centre to the university. The LE200-million project will mean closing Nile Road to cars, but will make the journey by bus 30 minutes faster. The organisers believe the project will help attract students to the university and that the electric buses will also reduce pollution. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is part of a long-term plan to persuade people to use public transport rather than driving, to help reduce traffic and air pollution.

WRITING

A PERSUASIVE ESSAY

Social Media has a negative impact on news and society

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight percent of people who have internet access get their news from social media. Although this means that we can find news easily and get regular updates on our phones, in my view I think that social media has a negative impact on news and society.

To begin with, this constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people stressed and worried. A recent survey found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly because of the news .

Next, not everything we read or see on social media is true and factual. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might spread false information. In turn, this means that the public stop trusting journalists and news in general .

Lastly, social media starts to control what news we see and don’t see. Our social media ‘friends’ become the ‘managing editors’. They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective .

In summary, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep up-to-date with current affairs, we need to avoid the negative effects. It’s important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a social responsibility to make every effort not to spread inaccurate or misleading news.



⏩Spin & orbit

Spin/spun : يدور حول محوره – يلف

- The earth always spins.
- The wind spun the ship. جعلتها تدور

Orbit + مفعول : يدور حول

- The earth orbits the sun.

⏩location - destination

Location: موقع محدد

- We need a better location for the factory.

Destination: الجهة المقصودة

- Cairo is my next destination.

⏩queue – row - line

Queue: طابور من الناس (للانتظار او لشراء شيء

They stood in a long queue to book tickets.

Row: صف بالعرض من المقاعد مثل السينما و الفصل

She usually sits in the last row.

Line: خط رسم = خط خدمة مثل خط التليفون أو المياه

Draw a line. The line is engaged. The main water line to the house is broken.

⏩national - international

National: وطني-قومي

Our national team

International: دولي

Newspapers help us know about international news.

A two-hour space walk رحلة سير فضائية لمدة ساعتين

A ten-minute break راحة عشر دقائق

لاحظ عدم جمع ظرف الزمان بعد a two- لكونه صفة مركبة.

⏩permission اذن-موافقة

I can't go to the cinema without my father's permission.

⏩permit تصريح – اذن رسمي (كتابي)

Work permit تصريح عمل/a fishing permit

⏩licence رخصة

A driving licence

⏩Affect – effect

Affect (v): يؤثر علي

This factory affects the health of people.

Effect (n): (to have an effect on) تأثير

This factory has an effect on the health of people.

⏩require يتطلب

She is required to pay a large sum of money for the crime of piracy.

⏩acquire يكتسب

You should acquire new skills to be always employale.

⏩ …end up + …ing ... ينتهي بها المطاف

The plane ended up hanging off the edge of the cliff.

Help (someone) + (to) inf

My brother helped me do / to do the homework.

Help (someone) with + Noun

My brother helped me with the homework.

EXERCISES

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. People were waiting with ……breath while the firefighters were rescuing the family from the fire.
   A bated B batted C terrifying D scaring
2. We think that the person who won the quiz is a …… He looked up the answers online.
   A chat B cheat C bias D spin
3. People who leak books and join in ….. are punished for their crime.
   A piracy B pirates C murder D war

4. The murder nearly took place …… Monday night.
   A in B at C on D with
5. She gave me a present on the …….of my birthday.
   A opportunity B occasion C convenience D case
6. All passengers ……were rescued safely from the plane.
   A abroad B on board C board D broad
7. The news story about the match missed out the injured player, so there was bias by ……..
   A omission B mislead C spin D inaccurate
8. The police have closed the train station because there has been an…………..
   A occasion B incident C event D encourage
9. When you want to introduce an opposite opinion while writing, you can say……. .
   A In the other way B On the other hand C By the other hand D On one side
10. You can't rely on this information; it's ……….
    A reliable B accurate C acute D inaccurate
11. My father always …….us go to bed early when we have exams. We have to obey his order!
    A lets B persuades C makes D allows
12. There are some wonderful………………….in Al Ahram Weekly this week.
    A articles B tale C poets D papers
13. If you want to see…………..things, you can visit the Grand Museum in Cairo
    A available B valuable C petrify D modern
14. The family picnic was ……when there was a sandstorm and everyone had to wait inside.
    A ruined B run C compensated D spin
15. ……………..examined the statue deciding that it was false.
    A Geologists B Teachers C Experts D Engineers
16. Did I .... that I'm going to the park after school?
    A tell B comment C whisper D mention
17. This chicken is not cooked very well. I'm going to .... to the waiter.
    A tell B complain C call D scream
18. The police accused my neighbor………..stealing my car.
    A on B in C of D off
19. The patient should have his medicines……….or his state will be worse.
    A gradually B regularly C day D orally
20. He couldn't attend his daughter's marriage………his illness.
    A because B due to C despite D as

MORE EXERCISES

1. Workers at the factory (demand-ask-order-fight) better pay and shorter working hours.
2. I was (shocking-shock-shocked-shaken) to hear that he had been fired from the company
3. Students in all kinds of schools should practise the four reading, writing, listening and speaking (skulls-things-skills- languages) to be fluent in languages.
4. Most mothers (claim-calm-appear-cheat) that their sons are genius.
5. The convict said that he was trying to help others (buy-to buying-buying-buys) cheaper books.
6. We all were surprised when the coach announced the (exclusion-inclusion-treatment-denial) of Shikabala to our national team as he does not like him.
7. The police reached the (location- destination- scene-placement) of the crime. They prevented anyone from touching anything.
8. We start the (formal- informal-friendly-officially) email with "Dear Sir".
9. My father bought the latest (middle- mark- model- style) of Toyota. It is a full option car.
10. The (addresses- headlines-ranks-awards) of the newspaper main articles are printed in red.
11. Fifty (riders-pilots- passengers- messengers) were killed in the plane crash which happened in the mountains ,but the(crow-crew-crown- guests)were rescued.
12. The teacher asked the students to give him (paraphrase- summary- total - conclude) of the story they have read at home.
13. The famous journalist writes film (revisions-reviews- criticism- clerks) for the newspapers.

14. Modern poems don't always follow the rules. They have either no words that (go-match- rhyme- similar).
15. There are a lot of (resources-sources-friends-helpers) on the internet that we can use to get a lot of information.
16. Students should include some extracts from famous poems in their essays. The antonym of include is (remove- exclude- get away- escape).
17. A verb which means " removed"…….(skidded- booked-evacuated-evaluated).
18. There are (terrifying- freezing-plunging-wonderful) temperatures in the North Pole.
19. In this recession, the company's profits (increased-plunged-petrified- improved) by 50%.
20. My brother has joined the faculty of flying. He is going to fly a-an (plain-car-vehicle-aircraft)
21. The manager is busy (operating-competing- interviewing-speaking) some job applicants.
22. The product (announce- claims-accuses- advises) that it can make you thin without dieting.
23. If you want to make a (excuse- complaint-require-demand) due to the bad product, you should meet the manager.
24. Despite their different (characters- personally- personification-personalities), they get on with each other.
25. The trainees work at their machines under (threats- instructions- structures-threatens) of the supervisor.
26. The divers could pinpoint the (destination- location- orders- placement) of the sunken ship.
27. I don't know French, so I bought the English (copies- version-division-vision) of the book.
28. There are a lot of passengers standing in a (row- raw- queue-line) waiting for the bus.
29. The husband that helps his wife is a real (treasure- pressure-measure-wealth).
30. The lift broke down on the 10th floor and a lot of people were (stick- stuck-stung-taught) inside it.
31. The treasures of the ancient Egyptians are (worthless- priceless- helpless-emotional)

❺ GRAMMAR

Past Simple

He watched a nice film yesterday.

Uses of Past Simple:

1- It refers to a verb which happened and finished at a certain time in the past: فعل حدث في وقت محدد
(yesterday-last-one day-once-those days-the other day-ago-in the past-How long ago)

- He bought a new car two weeks ago.
- The other day, I met an old friend.

2- habit in the past: عادة في الماضي

- When I was young, I often went to the club. (it was my habit)
- I used to study at night. = I usually studied at night.

3- It refers to a verb which happened for a period in the past: فعل حدث لفترة في الماضي ولم يحدث الآن

- He worked in this factory for three years and now he works in another one.

4- was/were supposed to + inf. = should / ought to have +pp

- You were supposed to do your homework earlier yesterday.

Negative نفي

Didn't + inf.

- He didn't carry out my orders yesterday.

Question

When did you repair the car? = How long ago did you repair the car?

Past Continuous

Was / were + …ing

Uses of Past continuous:

1- to say that someone was in the middle of doing something at a certain time:
فعل كان مستمر فى وقت معين

- What were you doing at 7 yesterday evening?
- This time yesterday, I was doing my homework.

2- Past continuous + past simple: يعبر عن فعل كان مستمر قبل حدوث فعل آخر مفاجئ

- While/ As he was shopping, he met his friend. = While shopping, he met his friend.
- When I saw him, he was washing the car.
- She burnt her hand when she was cooking the dinner.

3-Past Continuous + Past continuous: يعبر عن فعلان كانا مستمران في نفس التوقيت

- While I was having dinner, my brother was doing the homework. = During my dinner.

The Present Perfect

Have/has +p.p

Uses of ' Present Perfect':

1- It refers to a an action happened in the past but we don't say when it happened:
فعل حدث في وقت غير محدد

- He has bought a car.
- He bought a car yesterday. اذا تحدد متى حدث الفعل يكون الماضي البسيط هو الصواب

2- to express a recent happening: فعل حدث منذ فترة بسيطة او مازال أثره موجود في المضارع

- I have just signed a new contract.
- He has gone to Canada. = He is not here. رحل الى كندا ولم يعد
- He has been to Canada. = He has come back. كان في كندا وعاد

3- With 'already' to say that something has happened indeed: حدث قد تم بالفعل(نتيجة)

- Don't forget to post the letter, Ali?
- I have already posted it.

3- 'Yet' in question and negative:

- Have you posted the letter yet?
- No, I haven't posted it yet.

4- ever & never:

- Have you ever met the president?
- No, I have never met the president.
- He is the cleverest boy I have ever met.
- I have never met such a clever boy.

5- recently & lately = not long ago حديثا

- I have received much information recently.
- I haven't seen him lately.
- I have been feeling very tired lately.

6- It is the first time …..

- It is the first time he has driven a car. = He has never driven a car before.

7- for & since

- for لمدة + فترة زمنية for a year/two months/three hours/a few days/the last week
- since منذ + بداية الحدث since last year/January/5 o'clock/last week



- since + ماضي بسيط I have been here since you phoned me.

8- Present perfect is used to express how much,how many things or how many times we have done something: يعبر عن كمية او عدد الاشياء او عدد المرات التي قمت بعملها

- She has written two letters.
- How much sugar have you already added?
- How often has he been to the club this week?

9- Notice the following changes: لا حظ الحالات الآتية

- It is + فترة since + subject last + ماضي بسيط = subject + haven't/hasn't +pp for + فترة
- It is three weeks since I last watched TV. (for)
- subject last + ماضي بسيط when + ماضي = subject haven't/hasn't pp +since ماضي
- He last visited me when he 20. (since)
- The last time + subject + ماضي was + فترة + ago. = subject + haven't/hasn't pp for + فترة
- The last time I saw him was two days ago. (for)
- The last time he played tennis was in 2003. (for) (since)

10- It refers to future after the following: يشير إلى المستقبل

When-till-until-if-after-before-as soon as-as long as-the moment-by the time

- I won't go out until I have finished my work.

EXERCISES

➲CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. I (have seen – saw – would see – was seen) him a few days ago.
2. (Are – Is – Did – Does) you use to play with dolls?
3. My last e-mail (send - was sending -has sent -was sent) to six of my friends
4. I (had gone-have gone-went-go) to the museum in 2015.
5. She (writes – has written – wrote – will write) poetry for 7 years, but now she writes novels.
6. When she (is – was – was being – has been) seven, she wrote a poem which won a prize.
7. This film (directed – had directed – was directed – was directing) by Thomas Wilson.
8. My mother made me a cake. It (was tasting -tasted - would taste - had tasted) of lemons.
9. At the age of seven, my parents (are taking- took- take-were taking) me to Jordan.
10. He (gave-was given- has given- had given) a prize for a drawing of an animal.
11. What games did you (using - used-are used- use) to play with your friends?
12. He (didn't use to -isn't used to –used to –uses to) need much sleep, but he does now
13. Our block of flats (was built - build – has been built – was building) five years ago.
14. I (was starting – have started – am starting – started) this school in 2016.
15. When I was younger, I used (to play – play – playing – played) tennis with my friend
16. He used to be a driver but nowadays he (doesn't – wasn't – isn't – didn't).
17. At six o'clock yesterday evening, I (was watching - am watching – have been watching – watch) TV.
18. Someone phoned me while I (cook-was cooked-was cooking-am cooking) the dinner .
19. While my car........, I went shopping. (was mending -was being mended -had mended)
20. While (played -playing -was playing -had played) football , he fell down.
21. While finishing one story, he (thinks-was thinking- thought) of another one
22. The washing machine (delivered - delivers – was delivered – had delivered) while I was reading the newspaper.
23. Have you met the manager (just – yet – ever – since) ?
24. Dalia has practised her hobby (since – for – yet – recently) a long time.
25. Reham (visits - has visited - is visiting -visit) London recently
26. They (have been – have gone – had gone - gone) to the USA. They are in Cairo now.
27. She (has left – leaves – left – would leave) for work already
28. Have you eaten all these bananas (ever – never – already – since)? .
29. Samir and Nagy (were – have gone – have been – had been) friends all their lives.

30.I have known him (since – when – for – ago) we joined the university.
31.Noha has (already – yet – never – ever) cleaned her room. It looks nice now.
32.Adel has graduated from university (for – since - in – until) 2003.
33.We have lived in Cairo since we (have married – married – get married – marry)
34.The manager has met many people (when – on – after -since) he arrived at his office.
35.It's five hours since she (has come – come – coming – came) back home.
36.He (eats – has eaten – had eaten – ate) three sandwiches up till now
37.This tree (grew – grows – will grow – has grown) phenomenally tall over the years.
38.They (lived – have lived – were living – live) in Luxor since 2015.
39.I can't phone my parents because I (lost – was losing – have lost -lose) my phone.
40.Nawal hasn't studied the present (already – yet – ago – recent)
41.The plane (left – already left – just left - has just left). I can see it in the sky!
42.Hala cannot play tennis because she (hurt – had hurt – hurts - has hurt) her hand
43.Basel is not hungry because he (has eaten – eats – is eaten –ate) a big lunch.
44.We can't go home by bus because the last bus(left – has left – leaves - had left)
45.Hamid's hair is wet because he (has – had had - has had – had) a shower.
46.Radwa doesn't know what flying is like as she (flies–never flew – has never flown- not flies) before.
47.What have you (ever – yet – since – never) done that you would like to do?
48.(For – Until – About – Since) when have you lived in your home?
49.I have never eaten shrimps (ever – by – before – after)
50.Where is your father? My father (has been – has gone – had gone – had been) to Cairo.
51.While I (have come – were coming – was coming – had come) to school today, I saw an old friend.
52.While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister .... after by my father.
a) was looking b) has been looked c) was being looked d) had looked
53.…………….he was a student, he was writing short stories.
a. After b. As soon as c.While d. On
54.Although the police suspected him, he was able to prove that he……… when the crime was committed.
a. was working b. worked c. had worked d. had been working
55.When I was in Sharm El-Sheikh, I often…………a lot.
a. used to sunbathe b. was sunbathing c. would sunbathe d. sunbathed
56.………... reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left one of his suitcases at home.
a. On b. While c.When d. Despite
57.While ………. the new plan, Sami noticed that it was too long.
a. revise b. revising c.revises d.revised
58.While I …………home, I saw some of my friends.
a. walking b.was walking c.had walked d. walk
59.……………..feeling the pain of the injection, she gave a spontaneous cry.
a. After b. In c.Before d. On
60.They…………to spend the feast with us every year until we moved.
a. use b. are used c have used d. used
61.I'd rather you……………. that noise now. I'm busy studying.
a. stop b. stopped c to stop d. will stop
62.What ………………….. when I called you? You sounded very busy.
a) did you do b) do you do c) had you done d) were you doing
63.While …………………….. my homework, my sister was listening to music.
a) doing b) was doing c) is doing d) would do
64.Yesterday evening, we ………………for our English test when all the lights went out.
a) had revised b) were revising c) revised d) revising
65.What ……………… at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
a) were you doing b) did you do c) you were doing d) do you do
66.I used to …………….. the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
a) reading b) read c) was reading d) had read



UNIT 2

HER STORY

❶ VOC & DEFINITIONS

award	جائزة	a prize or symbol given to recognize an achievement
contribution	اسهام	something you do help make something successful
lecturer	محاضر	a person who teaches at a university
physicist	فيزيائي	an expert in physics
prejudice	اجحاف	an unfair or unreasonable opinion because you do not have enough knowledge
qualify	يتأهل-يؤهل	successfully finish a training course so you can do a job
role model	مثل أعلي	a person young people can look up to and try to be like them
stereotype	صورة نمطية	a fixed idea about what a person or thing is like
pharmacist	صيدلي	a person who knows which medicines you should take to make you better
karate	كاراتيه	a Japanese sport in which you must defeat a person using hits, kicks or throws
determination	تصميم-عزيمة	The ability to continue trying to do something, although it is very difficult
round	جولة (في الرياضة)	A stage in a sports competition
athlete	رياضي	a person who is very good at sports or physical exercise

❷ VOCABULARY

celebrate	يحتفل بـ	obtain	يحصل علي
Confidence / confident	الثقة/واثق	naughty	شقي
consider	يعتبر	patient	مريض / صبور
cure of	يعالج من	scholarship	منحة دراسية
defy	يتحدي	Rank (v) (n)	يصنف-تصنيف-مكانة
Grand Slam	بطولة كبري	tournament	دوري-دورة رياضية
fuel	الوقود	impressive	مؤثر / مبهر
generate	يولد	significant	هام
honour	يكرم / تكريم	a fan	مشجع
innovate	يبتكر	grow up	يكبر
Inspire / inspiration	يلهم / الهام	demonstrate	يوضح
medical	طبي	proud of	فخور بـ
mental	عقلي	obstacle	عقبة
recognize	يعترف بـ	demonstrate	يوضح
remarkable	رائع	biography	سيرة ذاتية
retire	يتقاعد	require	يتطلب
rice straw	قش أرز	overcome	يتغلب علي
equal	متساو	reflect	يعكس
equality	مساواة	available for	متاح لـ
inequality	لا مساواة	misery / miserable	بؤس/بائس



treatment	علاج	female	أنثي
spark	ينشط - شرارة	a swing	مرجيحة
attitude	موقف (طريقة تفكير)	adventure	مغامرة
naughty	شقي	tomboy	بنت مسترجلة
impatient	غير صبور	cross	غاضب
artefacts	تحف	grumpy	حاد الطباع
Secret formula	وصفة سرية		
ANTONYMS			
grumpy	حاد الطبع	good natured	حسن الطبع
cruel	قاسي	kind	طيب
cross	غاضب	cheerful	مبتهج
naughty	شقي	well behaved	متزن
patient	صبور	impatient	غير صبور
majority	أغلبية	minority	أقلية
EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS			
look up to	يحترم	What is a person like?	كيف يبدو....
Name after	يسمى على اسم	The First Class Order	وسام الطبقة الاولي
Make a contribution to	يقدم اسهام لـــ	in her honour	تكريما لها
cross with	غاضب من	available for	متاح لـ
What is special about..?	ماذا يميز	related to	متعلق بـــ
Get into trouble	تدخل في مشاكل	Care about	تهتم بـ
Argue with	يشاجر مع	Win an award	يفوز بجائزة
Believe in	يؤمن بـــ	Proud of	فخور بـــ
bring attention to	يلفت الانتباه لــ	Give advice= advise	ينصح

❸ READING

PEOPLE WHO INSPIRE

Firsts for Egyptian women

This week, we are celebrating two remarkable Egyptian women who broke down stereotypes and prejudices, demonstrating that women's place in society is important and continues to grow.

Hilana Sedarous: 1904–1998
Education: London Medical School

Hilana Sedarous was the first Egyptian woman to become a doctor in modern Egypt. She was born in Tanta and was sent to London in 1922 to study mathematics and medicine with five other Egyptian students. They were considered to be the first medical students to study in England. In 1930 she qualified as a doctor and returned to Egypt where she opened a private clinic for women. She was treating patients until she was 70 years old. After retiring, she started writing and translating stories for children.

==

Yasmeen Yehya Moustafa
Born: 1998
Awards: 1st place in the Intel Science and Engineering competition, NASA named a planet after her recognizing her contribution to science.
Education: Maadi STEM School for Girls, Middle East Technical University.

Yasmeen is a role model for other young Egyptian women. Born in Damietta; she defied stereotypes, moving to Cairo alone to attend the Maadi STEM school encouraged by her mother.

Yasmeen's winning invention was sparked by the need for cleaner water in her village. She found that burning rice straw gave clean water and also produced a natural fuel which can be used to generate electricity. She says her school gave her the confidence to innovate and to defy prejudice: `I can change the world'.

2021: A GREAT YEAR FOR EGYPTIAN WOMEN ATHLETES

2021 was an amazing year for Egyptian female athletes. At the Tokyo Olympic Games, Ferial Abdelaziz became the first female Egyptian to win the karate gold medal. Ferial studied to become pharmacist and had played karate since she was seven. Before she won the Olympic gold medal, she had already won a bronze medal at the World Championships in Spain and a silver medal at the 2019 Africa Games in Morocco.

However, Ferial was not the only Egyptian to win a medal at the Tokyo Olympics. Giana Farouk won a bronze medal at the same event. Giana also had won a gold medal at the Africa Games in Congo in 2015 and three gold medals at the World Championships (two in Germany in 2014 and one in Austria in 2016).

Also in 2021, Egyptian tennis player Mayar Sherif became the first Egyptian woman to be ranked in the top 100 players of the Women's Tennis Association (WTA), reaching number 74 in September. This was after she reached the WTA finals in Romania, where she lost to Andrea Perkovic. Earlier in the year, she beat Chloe Paquet from France in the first round of the 2021 Australia Open. Up until then, no Egyptian woman had won a match in a Grand Slam tournament.

These great women athletes and others faced many obstacles and challenges. However, they were able to overcome them and proudly put Egypt on the world map of sports. The secret formula for their success was hard work, determination and a lot of patience.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

What Katy Did by Susan Coolidge Susan Coolidge, an American author born in 1835, is still a big inspiration to many of today's female authors.

What Katy Did is a story following the adventures of Katy and her brothers and sisters. Katy, 12, has an accident on a swing and can't walk. Her aunt had told her not to use the swing, but she hadn't explained why. It was broken.

Before the accident, Katy had been a tomboy. She was a little bit naughty and always getting into trouble. She didn't care about her clothes and often got dirty climbing trees. She often argued with her brothers and sisters.



After her accident, she becomes very angry and miserable for a while. She gets very impatient and cross with everyone. However, her cousin, Clara, who is disabled, encourages her to be kinder and more cheerful. Katy learns she must make the best of things or lose the love of her family. She becomes the 'heart' of the family. At the end of the book, she learns to walk again.

❹ IMPORTANT POINTS

qualify as / for / in
- He has qualified as a doctor. وظيفى
- He has qualified for teaching English.
- He has qualified in medicine. مجال

biography / autobiography
- Biography قصة حياة شخص كتبها شخص آخر
- Autobiography قصة حياة يكتبها شخص عن نفسه

….the first to+inf.= … the first who + فعل مصرف
Sameera was the first Egyptian woman **to become/who became** a lecturer at a university.

born in + place/year
Born into + صفة +family
He was born in Tanta into a poor family.

win يفوز بـ /beat-beat-beaten يهزم /gain يكتسب
Win a match/ prize/ cup/ medal/ war / prize
Our team eat the guest team and won the match.
Gain knowledge/respect/experience
Gain weight يزداد في الوزن gain speed يزداد سرعة

raise (يرفع (تأخذ مفعول / rise يرتفع (لا تأخذ مفعول) / arise ينشأ / arouse يثير مشاعر
- raise (money يجمع مال / a question يثير سؤال / your voice / cattle يربي ماشية)
- rise (rose – risen) / يرفع / ينهض / تشرق
Prices rise / He rose and left / The sun rises
- arise (arose – arisen)
  Many problems will arise from this unwise decision .
- arouse يثير مشاعر (feelings / sympathy تعاطف / suspicion شك / doubt شك)

a number of + plural noun + plural verb تعامل معاملة الجمع
A number of my friends **are** still fond of classic music.
the number of + plural noun + singular verb
The number of car accidents **is** increasing.

EXERCISES

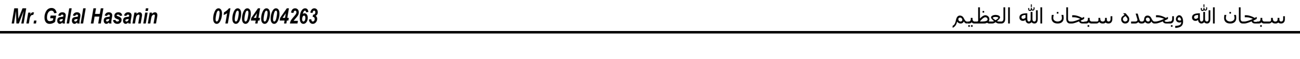
Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. A number of my students (has – have – is – was) got full marks.
2. The number of my trees (are – were – is – was) cut down last week.
3. She could see her face (reflected – objected – rejected – collected) in the car's windshield.
4. her life goal was to research ways (to – for – of – in) make medical treatment
5. Yasmeen is a role model (after – with – for – about) other young Egyptian women.
6. The beauty of the scene (defies – defines – delicate – denies) description .
7. In tennis you play on a (cart – court – carrot – card) which can be made of clay or grass
8. Who is the most (inspiring – conspiring – spring – expiring) women? Sameera Moussa .
9. What impact do you think these women have had(in – of –at - on) Egyptian society ?
10. She always argues (to – with – about – on) her brothers and sister.
11. The government does its best to care (by – with – about – of) medical care.
12. She gets very impatient and (across – crucify – cross – cress) with everyone.
13. Her cousin encouraged her (to be – being – to being – be) kinder and more cheerful.
14. She must (do – give – take – make) the best of things or lose the love of her family.

15. They presented their ideas at an international STEM (fair – far – fun – fare).
16. Girls often get better (goods – grades – oranges – games) than boys in STEM subjects.
17. Egypt aspires to an (economy – economic – economics – economical) development.
18. We use however , but , yet and (consequently – thus – while – so) to show contrast.
19. In conclusion is written at the (introduction – beginning – middle – end) of an essay.
20. Each drop of water is very (unimportant – significant – insignificant – trivial)
21. The antonym of majority is (large – immense – minority – massive)
22. Women are still facing (equality – freedom – prejudice – awards) in the workplace.

MORE EXERCISES

1. My English .... .at university inspired me to become an English teacher.
   a) tourist b) dictionary c) style d) lecturer
2. Yasmeen Yehya Moustafa is a great ....for young female scientists in Egypt
   a) teacher b) lecturer c) role model d) medal
3. It is a ....to think that all footballers are tall and strong. Some of them are small.
   a) stereotype b) scenario c) scene d) scenery
4. Nadia is a nurse who won a/an ……...............for her work during the health emergency
   a) present b) award c) gift d) prize
5. Tarek worked very hard for many years and he has now ....as a doctor.
   a) liquefied b) quality c) qualified d) achieved
6. Our volunteers have all made ……….......in helping to make the park look so beautiful.
   a) contributions b) fuss c) noise d) a fortune
7. Albert Einstein is perhaps the most famous ....the world has known.
   a) footballer b) artist c) physicist d) archaeologist
8. Taha Hussein wrote his ---------------- and entitled it " Al-Aiam " " The Days ".
   a) biography b) autobiography c) geography c) topography
9. We are celebrating three --------------- Egyptian women who broke down stereotype.
   a) mark b) remark c) remarkable d) colourful
10. These women -------------- that women's place in society is important .
    a) demonstrate b) depreciate c) locate d) calculate
11. Sameera Moussa was one of the most important ----------------- scientists .
    a) Arabic b) Arabian c) Arab d) Arabs
12. Egypt is looking forward to generating electricity from ---------------- energy .
    a) nuclear b) sun c) water d) rain
13. Sameera Moussa -------------- a big contribution to our knowledge of medical nuclear power.
    a) did b) made c) held d) gained
14. Tickets are ----------------- from the box office for all of you.
    a) given b) valuable c) available d) enviable
15. She received a ----------------- to study at the University of California in the USA.
    a) hardship b) championship c) apprenticeship d) scholarship
16. She --------------- a PhD and became the first Egyptian woman to become a lecturer.
    a) bought b) obtained c) succeeded d) drew
17. After her death , she was ---------------- with an award of President Sadat's First Class Order .
    a) received b) taken c) obtained d) honoured
18. Scientists always --------------- research into the causes of diseases.
    a) do b) make c) get d) give
19. NASA named a planet after her --------------- her contribution to science .
    a) recognizing b) saying c) apologizing d) telling
20. She moved from Damietta to Cairo to ---------------the Maadi STEM school.
    a) blend b) attend c) intend d) pretend





21. Yasmeen's winning invention was ------------- by the need for cleaner water in her village.
    a) spelled b) sent c) told d) sparked
22. Burning rice ----------- can produce a natural fuel which can be used to generate electricity .
    a) straw b) stick c) grains d) canes
23. STEM schools give students the confidence to ---------------- and defy prejudice .
    a) eat b) cheat c) innovate d) evade
24. The nuclear energy project will help Egypt ---------------- more electricity in the future .
    a) grade b) generate c) import d) lose
25. The dealer takes a 20% ---------------- on the sales he makes .
    a) committee b) camp c) commission d) courage
26. The US Open , Wimbledon French Open and the Australian Open are called ---------------
    a) Grand Slam b) Grandparents c)Grand Museum d) Grandfathers
27. A ------------- is a competition where there are a number people competing to win a cup.
    a) team b) tour c) tournament d)tower
28. The first --------------- of sporting competition is when the opining game or match is played.
    a) round b) around c) rally d) regime
29. In an interview after the match , she said she was proud ----------- what she had achieved.
    a) in b) on- c) off d) of
30. She said she ------------------- such fast courts and the heat .
    a) wasn't used to b) used to c) didn't use to d) uses to
31. Mayar became the first Egyptian woman to ---------------- a match at a major tournament.
    a) earn b) beat c) win d) gain
32. Our handball team can compete and ---------------- the strongest teams all over the world .
    a) earn b) beat c) win d) lose
33. Mo Salah, the Liverpool football ---------------- had been giving her advice
    a) stare b) store c) star d) stir
34. Do you think the --------------- side of competing and sleeping helped her ?
    a) mental b) metal c) metallic d) manual
35. She has received a big --------------- from the Egyptian public after her win .
    a) react b) respond c) reaction d) interact
36. Israel always puts --------------- to hinder the peace process .
    a) roses b) obstacles c) flowers d) flavours
37. What Katy Did is still a big ------------------ to many of today's female authors.
    a) inspiration b) respiration c) description d) separation
38. Katy, 12 years old , had an accident on a broken --------------- and can't walk
    a) swim b) swindler c) suit d) swing.
39. A --------------- is a girl who like playing the same games as boys .
    a) tomboy b) boy c) man d) guy
40. Do you think men and women have ------------------- opportunities in the workplace?
    a) equal b) equality c) inequality d) equally
41. The bar graph shows the ----------------- of female doctors in certain countries .
    a) percent b) proportion c) percentage d) rate
42. Lativa is a country which has (75%) of female doctors . It has three - ---------------------
    a) quarters b) thirds c) squares d) halves
43. In conclusion , the most surprising about the graph ------------ is the big differences .
    a) figures b) figurative c) figs d) fiction
44. In other ---------------- there doesn't seem be any obvious pattern to the results .
    a) word b) wards c) words d) speech)
45. It is especially interesting to -------------- the very low number of women doctors in Japan.
    a) note b) say c) tell d) have



❺ GRAMMAR

Past Perfect

Had + pp

Uses of Past Perfect:

1- to say that something had already happened before something else:فعل اكتمل وانتهي قبل فعل او وقت في الماضي

- After / as soon as / the moment / when (past perfect) حدث أول, (past simple) حدث ثاني
- After I had done my homework, I watched TV.
- When he had had lunch, he had a rest for an hour.
- After doing my homework, I watched TV. (After + ..ing حدث اول)
- Having done my homework, I watched TV. (having + pp having + pp حدث اول)
- On doing my homework, I watched TV. (On + ..ing حدث اول)
- Immediately on doing my homework, I watched TV.
- It was only when / It wasn't until (past perfect)حدث اول that (past simple) حدث ثاني
- It was only when he had seen the photo that he realized she was a criminal.
- before / by the time (past simple) حدث ثاني , (past perfect) حدث أول
- Before I went home, I had already paid the bills. (before + going)
- (past simple) حدث ثاني until/ till (past perfect) حدث أول
- He didn't watch TV until he had done the homework.
- No sooner (had + subject+pp) حدث أول than (past simple) حدث ثاني
- Hardly / Scarcely (had + subject+pp) حدث أول when (past simple) حدث ثاني
- Hardly had the teacher finished the question when I answered it.
- The teacher had hardly finished the question when I answered it.
- When (past simple) , (past perfect) عندما حدث شئ كان قد سبقه فعل آخر واكتمل في الماضي
- When I arrived at the party, he had already gone home. When = before
- When (past perfect) , (past simple) عندما حدث شئ واكتمل بدأ بعده فعل آخر
- When he had checked the car engine, he set off. When = after
- Past perfect (I had done) is the past of Present perfect (I have done):
- I'm not hungry because I have just had lunch.
- I was not hungry because I had just had lunch.

Past Perfect continuous

Had been + V+ing

ويستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر ويستخدم عادة مع since / for / all /when / before /

ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل / plan / live / work / stay / paint / read / write

- When the train arrived we had been waiting for half an hour.
- She had been training for weeks before she played the final match,
- He had been working on the project for 3 hours when I phoned him.
- There were floods because it had been raining for three days.
- He was tired because he had been working since dawn.
- Mom had been doing the housework all day before she went to sleep.

نستخدم الماضي التام بدلا من الماضي التام المستمر في الحالات الثلاث الاتية :

- I had written 3 emails when the light went out. عند ذكر عدد المرات أو كمية الأشياء (انجاز)
- I had known her for years before she left. مع الأفعال التي لا تأتي في الاستمرار
- After the car had been mended for 2 hours, I drove it. في المبني للمجهول

Comparative and superlative adjectives

There are three degrees of comparison:

A) Short adjectives:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
	Adj. + er	The adj. + est
Cheap	Cheaper	The cheapest
Lucky	Luckier	The luckiest
Hot	Hotter	The hottest

B) Long adjectives:

** الصفات التي تنتهي ب (re-le-ve-ful-ing-ed-ly) تعامل كالآتي:

Adj.	Comparative	Superlative
	More + adj. + than Less	The most + adj. The least.
Expensive	More expensive than	The most expensive

- A mouse is (smaller than) a cat.
- Roshdy is (the bravest) soldier.
- I am clever at cooking <u>but</u> my sister is <u>cleverer</u>.
- I am clever at cooking but my mother is <u>the cleverest</u> cook I've ever known.
- It is the most expensive car I have ever seen. (use: never)
- I've never seen such an expensive car.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
many much	more	most
little	less	least
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

لافراد الاسرة

- My elder brother is a pilot.
- He is <u>older than</u> I am. (elder لاتستخدم مع than)

... as صفة as مثل تماما

- He is (as good as) his father.

Not as / so …… as



- He is (not as good as) his father.
- His father is better than he is.

No one is so active as Ali is. (more) (most)

- Ali is more active than everyone is.
- No one is more active than Ali.
- Ali is the most active one.

It is / was + adj of + noun / pronoun + to + مصدر

You are kind because you visit me. (B.W: It)

- It's kind of you to visit me.

She was clever because she solved the problem. (B.W: It)

- It was clever of her to solve the problem.

The + adj + فعل جمع

blind - deaf - rich - poor - disabled - dead - unemployed

- The blind are often ambitious.

too + adj / adv to + مصدر جدا بحيث لايمكن ان

- He is too weak to carry the box. He can't. (negative)

adj / adv + enough to + مصدر بدرجة تكفى ان

- He is strong enough to carry the box.

so + adj / adv that + جملة جدا لدرجة ان

- He is so weak that he can't carry the box.

such a/an +adi + noun

- He is such a weak person that he can't carry the box.

اذا بدأت الجملة بـ (so أو such) ياتى بعدها صيغة استفهامية:

- So weak is he that he can't carry the box.
- Such a weak person is he that he can't carry the box.

عند التحويل من too الى enough ينفي الفعل ويستخدم عكس الصفة كالأتي:

- He is too weak to carry the box.
- He isn't strong enough to carry the box.

The + ...صفة.er , the + ...صفة er كلما...كلما

*تستخدم هذه الصيغة فى حالة الارتباط النسبى بين حالتين.

- (The larger) the city, (the greater) the problems.
- (The smaller) the room, (the less) it will cost us.
- The older I get, the happier I am.
- The more dangerous it is, the more I like it.

- The sooner you Start, the more quickly you'll finish.
- The more you work, the more you learn
- The more people you know, the less time you have to see them.

Double comparatives

حال / صفة ..er and حال / صفة ..er

تغيير مستمر

- She is getting fatter and fatter.
- We are going more and more slowly.

EXERCISES

Choose the correct answers:

1. I ------------------ for two hours before the light went out.
   a) studied b) was studying c) had studied d) had been studying m
2. As soon as I arrived home , I realised that I -------------- my keys.
   a) had been losing b) have lost c) was losing d) had lost.
3. Hardly -------------- written the report when she handed it to me.
   a) she had b) did she c) had she d) she has
4. My friend --------------- to give me the mobile until he had watched the video.
   a) didn't b) refused c) wasn't d) won't
5. After I --------------- my friend I realised that I forgot to give him the address.
   a) will invite b) invite c) have invited d) had invited.
6. His clothe were dirty because he --------------- his car by himself.
   a) has mended b) had been mending c) has been mending d) is mending.
7. I met Sally yesterday. I ------------ her since she left our village.
   a) didn't see b) haven't seen c) hadn't seen d) won't see
8. she had been sleeping all day before my mother ---------------- her.
   a) awoke b) had awoken c) awakes d) has awoken
9. I once used to …………….. the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
   a) reading b) read c) was reading d) had read
10. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson ……………..
    a) begun b) beginning c) had begun. d) began
11. I ……………………already seen the film before I read the book.
    a) have b) had c) has d) will have
12. What ………………….. when I called you? You sounded very busy.
    a) did you do b) do you do c) had you done d) were you doing
13. I………………my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
    a) 'd had b) has had c) was having d) have
14. While she …………………….. her homework, my sister was listening to music.
    a) did b) was doing c) is doing d) would do
15. I ……………………. to the museum in 2015.
    a) had gone b) have gone c) went d) go
16. Yesterday evening, we ………………for our English test when all the lights went out.
    a) had revised b) were revising c) revised d) revising
17. My mother made me a cake. It …………..of lemons.
    a) was tasting b) tasted c) would taste d) had tasted
18. It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun ………. down.

a) was going b) has gone c) had gone d) went

19. After Mona had played the piano, she …………….her sister with her homework
    a) was helping b) helping c) is helping d) helped
20. No sooner …………. met my father than I asked him for money
    a) have I b) had I c) I had d) I did
21. What did you do after …………….. school yesterday?
    a) had left b) left c) leave d) leaving
22. What ……………… at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
    a) were you doing b) did you do c) you were doing d) do you do
23. What had you done ……………. you had breakfast this morning?
    a) while b) before c) as soon as d) after
24. What games did you ………….to play with your friends?
    a) used to b) used c) are used d) use
25. The car ………………. until I had paid the mechanic
    a) repaired b) didn't repair c) was repaired d) wasn't repaired
26. At the age of seven, my parents .... me to Jordan.
    a) are taking b) were taking c) took d) take
27. He................. a prize for a drawing of an animal.
    a) gave b) was given c) has given d) had given
28. Someone phoned me while I .... the dinner .
    a) cook b) was cooked c) am cooking d) was cooking
29. While my car................................ I went shopping.
    a)was mending b) was being mended c) has mended d) had mended
30. While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister .... after.
    a) was looking b) has been looked c) was being looked d) had looked
31. We had hardly taken the photograph .... he showed it to his friend.
    a) when b) than c) after d) before
32. As soon as the robbers …………… they were taken to jail.
    a) had arrested b) had been arrested c) were arresting d)are arrested
33. ………………………. seeing the fire , I called the fire brigade .
    a) While b) When c) On d) Before
34. It wasn't ………….. I had seen the film that I slept.
    a) after b) before c) when d) till
35. As soon as I went to school , I realized that I ………….. my homework.
    a) lose b) was losing c)would lose d) had lost
36. He …………….. need much sleep, but he does now
    a) didn't use to b) isn't used to c) used d) uses
37. While …………….. football , he fell down.
    a) played b) playing c) was playing d) had played
38. My last e-mail ……………….. to six of my friends before the light went out
    a) send b) had been sending c) has been sent d) is sent

MORE EXERCISES

1. It wasn't (when – until – after – before) he had arrived that the light went out.
2. (On – In – By – At) 6:00 pm yesterday , I had done many jobs at home.
3. This is the (hard- harder – less hard- hardest) test I've ever taken.
4. He was not (helpful– as helpful– more helpful – less helpful) as his colleagues.
5. He is not (so – more – less – lessen) reliable as his friend.
6. My flat is (more big – less big – biggest – the biggest) than yours.

7. **You didn't do as (more – less – least – much) work as I did.**
8. **Her friend is (wealthy – wealthiest – wealthier – wealthiest) than her.**
9. **My car is (less – more – least – most) small than yours.**
10. **Nobody here is (efficient – as efficient as – most efficient than – as efficient) Peter.**
11. **It was (more foolish – less foolish – foolish – least foolish) of her to waste all her money.**
12. **Mobiles are (as and more – more and so – much and more – more and more) popular**
13. **French is (many – most – much – more) easier than English.**
14. **A (few – few more – Less – little) students enrolled on our course than last year.**
15. **The (less – least – most – much) fat you eat, the healthier you become.**
16. **I don't read as (much – more – most – many) books as you do.**
17. **This car is not as old (so – as – that – than) my car.**
18. **Ahmad is the (better - best – lest – last) student of the two brothers.**
19. **Arabic is the (easier – easiest – more easy -most easy) subject.**
20. **Challenger deep is the deepest part (on – of – off – in) all the oceans.**
21. **Everest is higher (as – than – so – of) Kilimanjaro .**
22. **This film is the (more – not more –most – less) interesting film I have never seen.**

UNIT 3

BEYOND IMAGINATION

❶ VOC & DEFINITIONS

approach	اسلوب - نهج	way of viewing or doing something
Artificial Intelligence	الزكاء الصناعي	the development of machines to perform tasks which normally require human intelligence
drugs	عقاقير	medicines or things that make medicines
experiment (v)	يجري تجربة	use scientific methods to find something out or discover something
immerse	يستحوذ-يغمر	involve yourself deeply in
implement	يطبق-ينفذ	start using a system
inconvenient	غير مريح	causing difficulty or problems
mass-produced	منتج بالجملة	made cheaply and in large numbers with a machine
operation	عملية	when doctors cut open your body to help repair it or remove something that is damaged
process	عملية	method of producing something
sensor	جهاز حساس	a piece of equipment that can find or measure light, heat, sound etc.
speaker	سماعة	device through which sound is heard
spectacularly	بشكل مذهل	extremely good, exciting or surprising
surgeon	طبيب جراح	a special doctor who is trained to cut open people to make them better
surround	يحيط	be all round (someone or something)
treatment	علاج	something to try and make you feel better after an injury or when you are ill

❷ VOCABULARY

Surround sound	صوت مجسم	Innovation	ابتكار
audience	جمهور	visuals	مؤثرات بصرية
invent	يخترع	require	يتطلب
immersive	غامرة	potentially	من الممكن
competitive	تنافسي	predict	يتنبأ بـ
Audio advertising	اعلان صوتي	advert	اعلان-يعلن
packaging	تعبئة-تغليف	create	ينشئ
science fiction	خيال علمي	astronaut	رائد فضاء
astronomer	عالم فلك	planet	كوكب
solar system	المجموعة الشمسية	spacecraft	مركبة فضاء
universe	الكون	surface	سطح
curious	فضولي	burning	حارق ملتهب
constantly	دائما	exist	يكون-يوجد
permanent	دائم	temperature	درجة الحرارة
conquer	يقهر	traditional	تقليدي
Explore/exploration	يستكشف /استكشاف	Artificial intelligence (AI)	الزكاء الاصطناعي
decade	العقد (10 سنين)	shop assistants	بائعين



self-driving cars	سيارات ذاتية القيادة	replace	يحل محل
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	electric cars	سيارات بالكهرباء
organisation	منظمة-مؤسسة	equipment	معدات (لا تعد)
recycle	يعيد تدوير او استخدام	podcast	ملف صوتي علي النت
warning systems	اجهزة انذار	safety	أمان
earthquake	زلزال	cyber security	الأمن الإلكتروني
hacker	مخترق-هكر	damage	ضرر (لا تعد)
individuals	الأفراد	survive	يبقي علي قيد الحياه
surgery	جراحة	record	سجل
ANTONYMS			
traditional	تقليدي	modern	حديث
fortunately	لحسن الحظ	Unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
convenient	ملائم مريح	inconvenient	غير مريح
inside	داخل	outside	خارج
EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS			
as far back as the 1930s	تعود الي الثلاثينيات	on a big scale	علي نطاق واسع
Instead of	بدلا من	At a competitive price	بسعر تنافسي
on display	معروضة	interested in	مهتم بـ
Find out about	يكتشف او يعرف عن	essential for	أساسي أو ضروري لـ
After all	مع ذلك	on average	في المتوسط
minus 60 degrees Celsius	سالب 60 درجة مئوية	in the same way	بنفس الطريقة
As a result	نتيجة لذلك	thanks to	بفضل
run out of	يستنفذ	depend on	يعتمد علي
on the whole	عموما	on balance	بشكل عام
On the one hand	من ناحية	on the other hand	علي الجانب الآخر
throw away	يرمي	last for decades	تدوم لعقود
connected to	متصل بـ	advantages and disadvantages	مميزات وعيوب
keep in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال مع	addicted to	مدمن

❸ READING

'Surround sound' is a system that uses 3 or more speakers to make you feel like you are 'surrounded' by sound. Surround sound experiments go as far back as the 1930s. In fact, the technology was first introduced in 1940 in the Walt Disney Film Fantasia, which used Fantasound. This was a system designed to totally immerse the audience in the film like the visuals did. Unfortunately, it was too expensive to implement on a big scale, as Fantasound needed 54 speakers. It wasn't until 1975, with the invention of Dolby Stereo, requiring just four basic speakers that 'surround sound' became practical. It was used spectacularly in the film Star Wars. True surround sound in the home, however, didn't arrive until 1982, with the introduction of Dolby Surround technology. But this still required four speakers, making it expensive and inconvenient.

Now, a whole new approach has been developed by scientists at the Chemnitz University of Technology in Germany. Instead of speakers, it uses paper.The team had experimented before; in 2015, they created an illustrated book which had speakers hidden inside the pages that made noises as readers turned them. Now they have developed a printing process which can print whole rolls of the paper-thin speakers, rather than one sheet at a time. They have used this to make the T-ring, a 360-degree paper speaker, a sound experience more immersive than even a cinema, and can be potentially mass-produced at a competitive price. Professor Hubler, from the University predicts that one major use of this new idea will be for audio advertising and packaging. Imagine the packaging on bottles and tins playing music or adverts at you in your local supermarket!!

Technology is very important for us here in Mexico City. We depend on smartphones, tablets, computers and especially the internet. I am lucky to have a computer in my house, because my father doesn't live with us, so it helps me keep in touch with him. On a bigger scale, technology has helped save lives in Mexico. We have very advanced warning systems which give people more time to escape to safety if an earthquake is coming. On the other hand, cyber security has become a big issue. Computer hackers can cause serious damage to individuals and organisations. Important information can be stolen. There have been many cases where this has happened in Mexico, and I'm sure there will be more in the future.

Technology surrounds us. It's everywhere. It's hard to imagine a life without technology. But, of course, we could live without it. Only forty years ago people survived without smart phones or the Internet. On the whole, I think technology can be dangerous because people can become addicted to it. They forget about simple things like walking in nature and being with friends.

I don't agree with the last comment. The benefits of technology in medicine are obvious. People's lives are saved every day because of new technology in hospitals! In the future, it'll be even more important. It will help us discover new cures for lots of diseases. Of course, technology has some negative effects, but on balance, we can't live without it now.

TECHNOLOGY IN THE CINEMA

When you watch a good film, it is easy to forget where you are. Technology, however, is making the film experience even more real. In the 1970s, a company called IMAX took a different approach. Their films were shown on very large, tall screens. Special speakers were put behind the screen, which helped to make the sound better and louder. In addition, the films were made using a special process which made the pictures look much more 'real'.

The problem with these types of films was the cost. They had to build special square cinemas, because people needed to watch the film in seats which all faced the screen. You also needed special cameras and couldn't make films of more than an



hour long. So these films were nearly all educational, often about nature. One of the most popular was about climbing Mount Everest and when you watched it, you really felt you were surrounded by snowy mountains.

Since 2000, however, similar technology has allowed traditional films to be made in the same way. These are mass-produced and shown in traditional cinemas. As a result, many modern films sound great. Many are in 3D, so that the pictures look real and not flat. Some cinemas even have seats that move while you watch the film to immerse you even more into the experience. Other cinemas have even experimented with allowing you to 'feel' the film using smell, rain and wind. However, the cost of this will probably mean this technology won't be in most cinemas.

❹ IMPORTANT POINTS

⏩**prefer + noun OR ..ing to** +noun/..ing • I prefer my new smartphone to my old one. • I prefer walking to driving. ⏩would prefer to + inf. Rather than + inf. I'd prefer to sit in the garden rather than watch TV.	⏩**electric / electrical** ⏩electric جهاز يعمل بالكهرباء Electric car/motor/ ⏩electrical بصفة عامة متعلق بالكهرباء electrical equipment/appliances electrical engineer مهندس كهرباء
⏩ **… help +** **مصدر** Technology has helped save lives in Mexico.	
⏩steal stole stolen + something يسرق He stole my money. ⏩rob robbed + place/person يسرق من A gang robbed the local bank. ⏩kidnap kidnapped + person يختطف A gang kidnapped young the minister.	⏩Agree with a person: Everyone agrees with me. ⏩Agree with a statement/idea/opinion: I agree with his comment. ⏩Agree on/about a topic: We agree on the best course of action. ⏩Agree that something is true/good: They agree that an apology is necessary. ⏩Agree to do something: She agreed to help me study for the test.
⏭ **everyday (adj.)=daily** **اليومي: صفة بعدها اسم** Everyday talk/clothes/tea/walk/life ⏩**every day (adv.)** **كل يوم** He walks every day. ⏩**every few** + plural noun **every** + number + plural noun للتكرار He pulled out his watch **every few seconds**. On average, we meet for three hours **every ten days**.	⏩open (v.) يفتح He usually opens the shop at 8 in the morning. ⏩open (adj.) مفتوح The shop is usually open from 8 am to 8 pm.

EXERCISES

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I like to read my (everyday-every day-ever ready-always) newspaper in bed.

2. The wood goes through a/an (task-process-procession-operation) which turns it into paper.
3. The pharmacy is (opened-opening-open-opens) 24 hours a day.
4. Plastic toys are very cheap because thousands of them are (mass-produced/massive/mass-production/mass-destruction) in factories every day.
5. (Every-All-Each-Both) few days, I and my friends meet at the club.
6. Noha had a (spectacular-spectacularly-likely-luckily) big birthday cake in the shape of the pyramids!
7. The house was (sounded-rounded-around-surrounded) by a tall, wooden fence.
8. Music suddenly blasted out from the (speakers-microphones-seekers-talkers).
9. The play was so good that I was totally (immersed-obscured-absorb-busy) in the story. I forgot I was in a theatre!
10. None knows who (stole-robbed-kidnapped-grabbed) my friend's house.
11. There are plans to build new cycle lanes through the city, but they have not yet (complemented-implemented-minted-rented) it, so I still take the bus.
12. All the trains were cancelled this morning, which was very (convenient-inconvenient-ingredient-inconvenience) as I couldn't get to college.
13. After a long discussion, I agreed (that-about-with-in) my brother's opinion.
14. My father works as an (electric-electrical-electricity-elect) engineer.
15. Most countries tend to produce (electric-electrical-electricity-elect) cars to reduce pollution.
16. I prefer coffee (to-on-at-above) tea.
17. The museum official instructed us not to touch the objects (in-at-on-with) display.
18. Earth is one of the 8 planets of the (solar-lunar-sun-universe) system.
19. (Astronauts-Astronomers-Astrologers-Surgeons) have been able to study most of these planets for many years.
20. Mr. Galal is highly critical of the minister's (approach-politics-preaching-way) to education.
21. Scientists have already sent (spacecraft-spacewalk-astronomers-drivers) onto the surface of Mars.
22. Mars is hopefully just one step into the (university-universal-universe-atmosphere) around us.
23. How will AI (effect-affect-affectionate-fact) our lives in the future?
24. I think we will have run (out-down-after-over) of oil in the next hundred years.
25. Most buildings in the city of New York are on a (big-bigger-biggest-so big) scale than those in European cities.

❺ GRAMMAR

The Future simple (will-won't + inf.)

•لعمل توقعات أو تنبؤات بدون دليل عن المستقبل مع: /expect/ predict/ perhaps/probably/believe/ think be sure

❖ Robots will help doctors and nurses.
❖ She'll probably be here tomorrow.

• للتحدث عن قرارات تلقائية:

❖ We've run out of milk; I'll go and buy some

•للوعود:

❖ I promise I'll be on time, don't worry!

•للعروض والطلبات.

❖ I'll do the washing-up after dinner.
❖ Will you help me clean my room?

•للتهديدات والتحذيرات

❖ I won't speak to you again!

The Future (to be + going to+ inf.)

•للتحدث عن خطط مستقبلية: intend/plan/ have decided

❖ My brother is going to study Biology. = He intends to ….

•لعمل توقعات قائمة على أدلة



❖ It's cloudy; it is going to rain.

The Future Continuous (will be + ..ing)

● للتحدث عن أحداث ستكون في حالة استمرارية في قت محدد من الوقت في المستقبل.

❖ At 9 o'clock tomorrow, he'll be flying to Egypt.
❖ Later we'll be talking about health apps.

The Future Perfect (will have + PP.)

● للتحدث عن أحداث ستكون مكتملة قبل وقت محدد أو حدث آخر في المستقبل.

❖ By next year, I'll have bought my dream car.
❖ She'll have returned by the time you leave.
❖ He won't have finished the operation by 5 pm.

after/once/when + present simple OR present perfect

● يستخدم المضارع التام أو البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل

❖ When we have enough information, we'll tell you.
❖ I'll keep working hard until I pass the exam.
❖ I won't be able to write the report until I've done the research.
❖ Once I've done the research, I'll start the report.

EXERCISES

Choose the correct answers:

1. **When I ('ll do-'ve done-did-'d done) the experiments, we'll collect all the results.**
2. **Once you ('ve finished-'ll finish-would finished-'s finished) your homework, will you tidy your room please?**
3. **Normal people won't travel in space until it ('s become-'ll become-become-became) less expensive.**
4. **People (won't have bought-won't buy-aren't going to buy-don't buy) electric cars until they have discovered a way for them to go longer distances without being charged.**
5. **When I've fixed my computer, I('ll help-'ll have helped-'ll be helping-help) you with your research.**
6. **Ali won't be able to use the computer until he ('s repaired-'ll repair-repaired-'s going to repair) it.**
7. **The milk is boiling. I (turn-'m going to turn-'m turning-'ll turn) the gas off.**
8. **Once I've finished reading this book, I ('ll lend-'ll be lending-'ve lent-'ll have lent) it to you.**
9. **Once I ('ve had-had-'ll have-am having) dinner tonight, I will start studying English.**
10. **He is flying to London at the weekend. His flight (leaving-leave-left-leaves) at 5.30.**
11. **I (will leave-am leaving-going to leave-leave) tomorrow. I've got my plane tickets.**
12. **There are clouds in the sky; it (will rain-is going to rain-is raining-will be raining).**
13. **My car has broken down. I ('ll take-'m going to take-am taking-'ll have taken) it to the mechanic.**
14. **Salah is a clever player. I think he ('ll score-is going to score-has scored-scored) a goal the next match.**
15. **Salah is alone with the goalkeeper. I think he ('s going to-'ll score-has scored-scored) a goal.**
16. **Look out! You (will cut-are going to cut-will be cutting-will have cut) your finger with the knife.**
17. **Look out or you (will cut-are going to cut-will be cutting-will have cut) your finger with the knife.**
18. **He is driving carelessly. I think he ('s going to have-''ll have-'ll have had-'ll be having) an accident.**
19. **I ('m going to spend-'m spending-'ll spend-would spend) the summer holiday in Alex as planned.**
20. **In the future, we think that all shopping (will be doing-will have done-will be done-will do) online.**
21. **In 10 years, he ('ll be running-'ll run-runs-ran) his own business.**
22. **I can't visit you because I ('ll do-'ll be doing-'ll have done-do) my homework this evening.**

23.By next Saturday, I ('ll have received-'ll be receiving-'ll receive-'m going to receive) all details about the project.

24.By the time my father comes back home, I ('ll finish-have finished-'ll have finished-'ll be finishing) my homework.

25.I must wake up at 10 o'clock. I (will sleep-will be sleeping-will have slept-will be slept) long enough by then.



REVISION

1 Units 1–3



Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 We think that the person who won the quiz is a .... He looked up the answers online, which was not allowed.
A chat B bias C cheat D spin

2 You must be .... of yourself; you have made a silly mistake!
A proud B pleased C afraid D ashamed

3 The .... of some planets in our solar system is rocky.
A impact B face C scar D surface

4 It is a .... to think that women always do housework.
A prejudice B stereotype C type D incident

5 What is the best .... for a headache?
A cause B treatment C illness D surgeon

6 People who leak books and join in .... are punished for their crime.
A piracy B pirates C cheat D chat

7 While I .... dinner, someone knocked on the door.
A had B was having C did have D am having

8 Doctors keep the health .... of all their patients, so they know what illnesses they have had in the past.
A paper B records C placements D figures

9 After he had examined the athlete, the doctor .... him permission to join the competition.
A gave B given C had given D gives

10 The train .... before we arrived at the station.
A had left B has left C was leaving D will leave

11 Mr Ali .... at a shop for ten years before he got a job at the bank.
A has worked B is working C will have been working D had been working

12 The bridge over the valley is built on a .... scale than the one over the river.
A big B bigger C biggest D the biggest

13 When the bus plunged off the bridge, it was the .... experience of my life. We were lucky that nobody was hurt.
A most shocking B shocking C more shocking D less shocking

14 For the next year, Ahmed .... on an engineering project in Alexandria.
A was working B will have worked C will be working D had been working

15 By 2050, I think that astronomers .... new planets outside our solar system.
A will have found B find C have found D are finding

16 We won't be able to live on Mars until we .... enough water there.
A will find B have found C will be finding D found

17 I felt really sick .... the party, so I went home.
A While B when C during D on

18 She has made a great *contribution* to social work in her neighbourhood. *Contribution* here is a synonym for ....
A deprivation B donation C estimation D relation

19 My brother was finally .... that he had been selected for the new position as Sales Manager.
A asked B said C informed D ordered

20 You should .... your foot in ice-cold water to reduce the swelling.
A appear B float C inverse D immerse

21 This is the most difficult situation I ....
A had ever been faced B have ever faced C had ever faced D have ever been faced

22 Which of the following is punctuated correctly? ....
A The teacher said, You must follow school rules, Hatem."
B The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem".
C The teacher said "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
D The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem."

23 Pollution has a serious effect on our health. *However*, a lot of people are still ignorant of the importance of keeping the environment clean. This shows .... in ideas.
A addition B contrast C possibility D reason

24 In a *hook sentence*, you need to ....
A sum up your essay by briefly revisiting the information covered.
B grab the reader's attention to read the essay.
C support, explain, illustrate, or provide evidence for the idea expressed in the topic sentence.
D analyze two points of view by either comparing them, contrasting them, or both.

Read the text and answer the questions.



Few women had become pharaohs of ancient Egypt before Hatshepsut, who is one of the most important females in Egyptian history. She was pharaoh from around 1479 BCE to 1458 BCE, making her one of the longest ruling females. During her 21 years of rule, she improved trade with other countries, which had stopped for many years during a war.

Pictures from the walls of ancient temples show Hatshepsut's ships trading with a country called Punt (now part of East Africa), from where her ships brought back gold, valuable stones and animal skins. They also brought back trees, which were planted when they returned to Egypt. This is believed to be the first time foreign trees were grown in a different country. The journey to Punt was probably the first of other trading trips, which included visits to Byblos (now in Lebanon) and Sinai.

Money from this trade helped Hatshepsut to build many amazing buildings and bring many years of peace and wealth to Egypt. The many buildings that Hatsheput had built were usually larger and more impressive than buildings of the past. Her most famous buildings include the temples at Beni Hasan and at Deir el-Bahri, which some people call one of the wonders of the ancient world. But she also helped to repair other older monuments that had been damaged and started a period of artistic creativity.

Hatshepsut had many statues made of herself and you can find them in many of the world's greatest museums today. Many of the statues that were made at this time were in the Thutmoside style (named after her father Thutmose I), which people today consider as the typical ancient Egyptian style.

The mummy of Hatshepsut and lots of information about her can be found at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization.

25 What was Hatshepsut's main contribution to ancient Egypt?
A She had statues built. **B** She brought peace and wealth to the country.
C She helped women become pharaohs. **D** She was a female stereotype.

26 Which of the following do we not learn about Punt from the text?
A Many trees grew there. **B** People hunted animals there.
C It was a rich country. **D** It had many wars with ancient Egypt.

27 How could Hatshepsut afford to build so much during her rule?
A She improved trade with other countries. **B** She won wars with other countries.
C She planted trees from other countries. **D** She had many statues made of herself.

28 What do we know about the statues that were made of Hatshepsut?
A They are unusual. **B** They are in a style that people expect.
C They are more impressive than other statues. **D** They are in a very unpopular style.



29 Why you think many of ancient Egypt's older monuments had been damaged before Hatshepsut's rule?

....

30 In what ways is Hatshepsut a good role model for women today? ....

31 According to the article, gold, valuable stones and animals were ....
A finally kept in Punt
B sold to African countries
C brought to Egypt
D restored before the reign of Hatshepsut

32 People consider Deir el-Bahri one of the *wonders* of the ancient world. *Wonders* is similar in meaning to ....
A obstacles **B** myths **C** marvels **D** superstitions

33 Which of the following is incorrect according to the passage?
A Not many women had become pharaohs of ancient Egypt before Hatshepsut.
B Hatshepsut improved trade with other countries, built many amazing buildings and made wars with others during her reign.
C We can see the statues made for Hatshepsut in many of the world's greatest museums today.
D Thutmose III was Hatshepsut's stepson.

34 We can see the mummy of Hatshepsut ....
A at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation
B in East of Africa
C in the temples at Beni Hassan
D at a museum in Punt

35 Trade with other countries .... during Hatshepsut's rule.
A flourished **B** declined **C** stopped **D** was the same as

36 According to the article, which of the following gives incorrect information?
A During the reign of Hatshepsut, foreign trees were planted in Egypt.
B Hatshepsut had older monuments repaired.
C Hatshepsut ruled Egypt for more than twenty years.
D Today, people consider the Thutmoside style of making statues as a typical modern one.

37 Hatshepsut .... during her reign.
A had a lot of amazing buildings built **B** brought wealth to the country
C achieved peace **D** all of the above



R1

Read the sentences and choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D.

38 Innovation is endless. The more man seeks progress and welfare, the more he invents things that make life easier. However, do you think all inventions don't have negative aspects?

A الابتكار لا نهاية له، فكلما ابتكر الإنسان أشياء تجعل الحياة أسهل، كلما سعى إلى التقدم والرفاهية، ومع ذلك، هل تعتقد أن كل الاختراعات ليست لها جوانب إيجابية؟

B الابتكار لا نهاية له، فكلما سعى الإنسان إلى التقدم والتطور، كلما اشترى أشياء تجعل الحياة أسهل. ولذلك، هل تعتقد أن كل الاختراعات ليست لها جوانب سلبية؟

C الابتكار لا نهاية له، فكلما سعى الإنسان إلى التقدم والرفاهية، كلما ابتكر أشياء تجعل الحياة أسهل. ومع ذلك، هل تعتقد أن كل الاختراعات ليست لها جوانب سلبية؟

D الرفاهية لا نهاية لها، فكلما سعى الإنسان إلى التقدم والرفاهية، كلما ابتكر أشياء تجعل الحياة أسرع. ومع ذلك، هل تعتقد أن الرفاهية ليست لها جوانب سلبية؟

39 Women have played a pivotal role in the renaissance of ancient and modern societies. Through this role, they demonstrated their ability to achieve positive change in those societies.

A لقد أظهرت المرأة دورًا محوريًا في نهضة المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، واستعرضت في تلك الفترة قدرتها على تحقيق التغيير النسبي في تلك المجتمعات.

B لقد لعبت المرأة دورًا محوريًا في بناء المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، وأظهرت من خلال هذا الدور رغبتها في تحقيق التغيير الإيجابي في تلك المجتمعات.

C لقد لعبت المرأة دورًا عاديا في نهضة المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، وأظهرت من خلال هذا الدور قدرتها على تحقيق التغيير الإيجابي في تلك الحضارات.

D لقد لعبت المرأة دورًا محوريًا في نهضة المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، وأظهرت من خلال هذا الدور قدرتها على تحقيق التغيير الإيجابي في تلك المجتمعات.

40 من المتوقع أن تتوقف طباعة الصحف في العقود القليلة القادمة. سنقرأ الأخبار عبر الإنترنت، لذلك سنحتاج إلى معرفة المزيد عن المواقع الإلكترونية الجديدة التي يمكن أن تعطينا وجهة نظر متوازنة.

A In the next few decades, I think that we will have continued printing newspapers. We won't be reading the news offline, so we will need to know about new books that can give us a balanced point of view.

B In the next few years, I think that we will have stopped painting newspapers. We will be borrowing the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a fixed point of view.

C In the next few decades, it is expected that printing newspapers will have stopped. We will be reading the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a balanced point of view.

D In the next few decades, I think that we will have stopped printing newspapers. We will be reading the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a balanced point of view.

41 يهدف منتدى شباب العالم المُقام فى مصر سنويا إلى الدعم الكامل للشباب، وتحديد كل المشكلات التي تواجهم وحلها للاستفادة بشكل فعال من مهارتهم و إمكانياتهم في تطوير المجتمع وتحقيق التنمية الشاملة.

A The International Men Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, aims to fully support young people and identify and solve all the problems they face, to effectively benefit from their skills and capabilities in developing society and achieving comprehensive improvement.

B The World Youth Forum, which is annually held in Egypt, aims to fully support youth and identify and solve the problems they face, to effectively benefit from their skills and capabilities in developing society and achieving comprehensive development.

C The International Youth Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, seems to fully care for young people and simplify and solve the problems they face to effectively benefit from their skills and capabilities in improving society and achieving comprehensive development.

D The local Youth Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, aims to fully look for young people and identify and postpone all the problems they face to effectively benefit from their skills and capabilities in developing society and achieving comprehensive development.

42 تهتم الدولة دائما بحماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية للمؤلفين والناشرين، لذا تفرض عقوبة صارمة على القرصنة الفكرية وتسريب الكتب حفاظا على حقوق المنتجين ودور النشر.

A The estate is always takes care of protect the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book leak in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing homes.

B The state is always interested in protecting the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it propose a strict penalty on intellectual privacy and book diversion in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.

C The state is always interested in protecting the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book leaking in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.

D The estate is always interested in protecting the intellectual liberty rights of authors and publishers, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book lake in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.

43 Write an argumentative essay of about 200 words on one of these topics:

1. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of interational sports competitions such as the FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games.
2. Write about the pros and cons of tabloid and broadsheet reports.



UNIT 4

TAKING CARE OF OURSELVES

❶ VOC & DEFINITIONS

burnout	انهاك	a situation where you can't do anything because you're so tired and stressed
cope (with)	يتغلب علي	to deal with difficult situations
exhausted/exhaustion	مرهق/ارهاق	describing the feeling of being very tired
improve	يحسن	to get better
mental health	الصحة العقلية	the general condition of how a person thinks and the emotions they feel
promote	يرقي-ينمى	Support and encourage the development of something
self-care	الرعاة الذاتية	taking care of your body and how you feel
stress	توتر	a feeling of being very worried and scared
time management	ادارة الوقت	organising when you do things and for how long
well-being	رفاهية	The state of being comfortable, healthy and happy

❷ VOCABULARY

frown	يتجهم-يعبس	scold	يوبخ-يعنف
pout	يبوز	suppose	يفترض
creation	الخلق	alter	يغير-يعدل
avoid	يتجنب	pressure	ضغط
perfectly	علي اكمل وجه	hobby	هواية
behaviour	سلوك	tip	نصيحة-بقشيش
urgent	عاجل	stretch	يتمطي
endorphin	مادة الاندورفين	frustrated	محبط
solve/solution	يحل/حل	identify	يحدد
teenagers	مراهقين	efficient/efficiency	كفؤ/كفاءة
external factors	عوامل خارجية	anxious	قلق
poem	قصيدة	anxiety	القلق
stressful	مرهق	awareness	وعي
headache	صداع	shoulder	كتف
ANTONYMS			
relaxed	مسترخي	exhausted	مرهق
positive	ايجابي	negative	سلبي
external	خارجي	internal	داخلي
accept	يقبل	reject/refuse	يرفض
EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS			
clear off	تنقشع	in danger of	في خطر المعاناة
take responsibility for	تتحمل مسئولية	pay attention to	ينتبه الي
divide into	يقسم الي	a five-minute break	راحة لدقائق قليلة
on a regular basis	بشكل منتظم	benefit from	يستفيد من
concentrate on	يركز علي	reason for	سبب
at the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع	to be aware of	يكون علي وعي بـ



deal with	يتعامل مع	have control over	يسيطر علي
take care of	يرعي-يهتم بـ	suffer from	يعاني من
adapt to	يتكيف مع	external factors	عوامل خارجية

❸ READING

HOW TO AVOID BURNOUT

Burnout is a mental health problem that is affecting more and more people today because there's so much pressure on us to work hard and do everything perfectly. When you experience burnout, you feel exhausted and you usually don't spend enough time doing things you enjoy. You might stop doing hobbies that you used to enjoy and you may become ill more often than usual. As a result, people experiencing burnout feel like they can't live their lives normally anymore.

Burnout is usually caused by both decisions you make about things that you can control, for example, the amount of homework you have to do, and situations you can't control, for example if you spend a lot more time on your homework than you have to because you want to do it perfectly. This is your choice or the result of poor time management skills.

If you're in danger of suffering from burnout, you will usually experience a lot of stress, find it difficult to sleep and have a lot of headaches or pain in your shoulders and back.

In order to improve your mental health, you need to take responsibility for the things that you can control. For example, if you find it difficult to say 'no' when people ask you to do activities outside of school and you feel exhausted because of this, you could change this behaviour. Then you can start thinking about activities you really enjoy doing. These should be activities that help you to forget about everything else that is happening, such as drawing or painting, doing a sport or having 'real' conversations with your friends and family. Activities like these are examples of self-care. They help to promote better mental health and increase your well-being.

SUPPOSE

by Phoebe Cary

❶Suppose you're dressed for walking,
And the rain comes pouring down,
Will it clear off any sooner
Because you scold and frown?

❷And wouldn't it be nicer
For you to smile than pout,
And so make sunshine in the house
When there is none without?

❸And suppose the world don't please you,
Nor the way some people do,



Do you think the whole creation
Will be altered just for you?
❹And isn't it, my boy or girl,
The wisest, bravest plan,
Whatever comes, or doesn't come,
To do the best you can?

WB

STUDYING CAN BE STRESSFUL

Here are four tips to make life easier:

Tip 1: Divide the things you need to do into four categories. These are: (1) urgent and important (2) important but not urgent (3) not important but urgent (4) not important and not urgent. Using this system, you will quickly be able to see what you have to do now and what can wait.

Tip 2: When studying for a long time, you should know when to take a rest. This will help you to avoid burnout and continue studying. Use a clock with an alarm. After every twenty-five minutes, take a five-minute break and stand up and stretch.

Tip 3: You should do exercise on a regular basis. Exercise will produce endorphins, which are chemicals that help to reduce stress. If the exercise is outside, you will also benefit from some fresh air.

Tip 4: You should not eat unhealthily when you are studying. A salad is quick to prepare and fruit is a better snack than chocolate. You should also avoid having too much caffeine. Water is much healthier.

A SHORT EXTRACT FROM GEORGE MITCHELL'S BOOK

One way to help you deal with life's problems is to focus only on the things you can change. There are many external factors which may influence how well you can cope with a particular problem. However, you should accept that there are some things you just do not have control over. It is not helpful to worry about these things. For example, when it rains do you get stressed about getting wet? Or do you buy a good raincoat to keep you warm and dry in bad weather? This is an example of how you can find a quick and simple solution to what others might see as a problem. This is also the first step to accepting change as something normal. It is a simple way to make sure you remain positive when you face life's difficulties.

❹ IMPORTANT POINTS

⏩health (n) الصحة Health problems مشاكل صحية خاصة بالصحة ⏩Healthy (adj) صحي Healthy food/environment/body لوصف شئ او شخص في حالة صحية جيدة ⏩Healthily ((adv.) بطريقة صحية	⏩**spend/spent (time) + ..ing يقضي** I spent the whole day playing with my friend ⏩Spend …on+ noun ينفق I have spent much time on clothes. I spend a long time on homework.
⏩ **stop +to inf. يتوقف ليعمل نشاط او فعل آخر**	

I stopped to answer the phone.
⏩stop + ..ing. يتوقف عن عمل شئ
I stopped reading newspapers.

⏩look يبدو He looks tired. ⏩look at ينظر إلي ⏩look after يتعتني بـ ⏩look for يبحث عن	⏩routine (what you do at regular times) It's part of my daily routine to do exercise in the morning. ⏩red tape الروتين والاجراءات الحكومية After much red tape, I got the driving licence.
⏩regularly بانتظام You should take the medicine regularly. ⏩gradually بالتدريج Gradually, he is getting better.	⏩**every+ رقم+ noun لتفيد التكرار** **There's a bus every 10 minutes.**

EXERCISES

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. My father has been (raised-replaced-promoted-managed) to a higher position in the company.
2. My grandmother said walking in the countryside helped (improve-prove-drove-proof) her physical and mental health.
3. Self-care is to look (for-at-after-with) yourself.
4. She has strange dreams. I'm worried about her (time management-exhausted-mental health-relatives).
5. My mum knows how to (cop-cope-cap-clap) with difficult situations really well.
6. I am always studying and when I have free time I just want to stay in bed. I think I'm suffering from (cope-care-burnout-fire).
7. Amal is always (relaxed-comfortable-stressful-exhausted) and she never has the energy to do anything.
8. The government should do more to (promote-demolish-destroy-play) sustainable agriculture.
9. My father has to cope with a lot of (happiness-evidence-actress-stress) in his job and uses sport to help him relax.
10. The doctor advised me to take the medicine (gradually-genetically-regularly-regular) to get better soon.
11. I visit my grandmother (every-each-all-both) two weeks.
12. Make exercise a part of your daily (red tape-routine-rotten-system).
13. On my way home, I stopped (to buy-buying-to buying-buy) bread.
14. My doctor advised me to stop (to smoke-smoking-to smoking-smoke).
15. One of my friends has a mental (health-healthy-healthily-unhealthy) problem.
16. The teacher divided the class (in-to-into-with) three groups to discuss the essay.
17. (When-How-Why-What) studying for a long time, you should know when to take a rest.
18. My mom always advises me to avoid (talking-to talk-to talking-being talked) with bad people.
19. Every hour, I take a five- (minute-minutes-minute's-minutes") break and stand up and stretch.
20. You should do exercise on a regular (basis-root-bases-law).
21. My parents (make-have-do-stop) me finish my homework before they allow me to watch TV.
22. Can you (participate-share-join-mute) your screen so I can see what the problem is, please?
23. You look exhausted! I think you should consider (to go-going-go-went) to bed earlier.
24. Why don't we spend the evening (discuss-discussing-to discuss-at discussing) this problem.

❺ GRAMMAR

Making suggestions



عمل الاقتراحات

How about + the -ing form?
What about + the -ing form?
Have you considered/thought about + the -ing form?

How about having dinner together tomorrow?
Have you considered going to bed a bit earlier?
What about doing sport four times a week instead of six?

Why don't you + infinitive without to?
You could/should + infinitive without to.

Why don't you start studying for that exam in February?
You could do your homework with other students.
You should plan your revision.

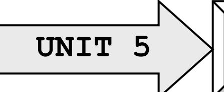
…could/should have + past participle
to talk about past regrets

You could/should have taken more breaks.
You could have studied harder to get high marks.

EXERCISES

Choose the correct answers:

1. When you are worried about things, it is best to concentrate on the things you (can-might-could-have) control over.
2. Before you start studying you (need-should-ought-couldn't) make a study plan.
3. Have you (think-thought-thinking-thinks) about starting a new hobby?
4. You could (has-having-had-have) asked me for help if you were feeling so stressed!
5. Why don't you (use-to use-using-uses) a diary to help you plan your work?
6. You couldn't have (do-done-did-doing) any more than you did. That was your best.
7. Have you thought about (taking-take-to take-have taken) more exercise?
8. What about (starting-start-having started-to start) with the most important things first?
9. You look very tired. I think you should (go-have gone-be going-went) to bed earlier last night.
10. You shouldn't (have watched-watches-watch-watching-be watching) TV so late last night!
11. I came by bus, but I (must have come-could have come-should come-can come) by taxi.
12. Maher suggests I (will have-should have-has-having) a break every one hour.



THE FUTURE OF WORK

❶ WORDS GO TOGETHER

Install a software	يثبت برنامج
Join/leave a virtual meeting	ينضم الي او يغادر اجتماع افتراضي
Turn the microphone on/off	يشغل / يغلق المايك
Mute the microphone	يمنع صوت المايك
Switch the camera on/off	يشغل / يغلق الكاميرا
Turn the sound up/down	يعلي / يخفض الصوت
Share the screen	يشارك الشاشة
Look into possibilities	يستكشف-يفحص-يبحث امكانيات
Stay in touch with someone	يبقي علي اتصال مع
Catch up with work	يلحق بـ
IT Support worker	عامل الدعم الفني التقني
Technical problems	مشاكل تقنية
Instant messaging	مراسلة فورية
mind maps	خرائط ذهنية
PowerPoint slides	شرائح بوربوينت

❷ VOCABULARY

clarify/clarification	يوضح/توضيح	discuss/discussion	يناقش/مناقشة
document	مستند/وثيقة	instant	فوري
employ/employer	يعين/صاحب العمل	employee	موظف
interviewer	مجري اللقاء	interviewee	ضيف اللقاء
predict/prediction	يتنبأ/تنبؤ	believe/belief	يعتقد-يصدق/اعتقاد
classmates	زملاء الفصل	create/ creative	ينشئ/ابداعي
coloured pens	اقلام ملونة	study tips	نصائح للمذاكرة
specific	محددة	summarise	يلخص
effective/effectiveness	فعال/فاعلية	link	رابط
presentation	عرض تقديمي	explain/explanation	يشرح/شرح
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الصناعي	consequences	نتائج
interpersonal	متعلق بعلاقات الاشخاص	replace	يستبدل
job application	طلب وظيفة	welfare officer	مسئول الرعاية الاجتماعية
technique	تقنية/اسلوب	express	يعبر
grateful/gratitude	ممنون/امتنان	attach	يرفق
SYNONYMS			
install /set up/fasten	يصطب-يضبط-يركب	by accident /by chance	بالصدفة
join / link/ connect	يتصل	consequences /results	نتائج
look into/ investigate	يتحري-يفحص	creative/ innovative	ابداعي
clarification /explanation	شرح-توضيح	consider /think of	يفكر في
instant/ immediate	فوري	presentation /show	عرض
ANTONYMS			
virtual	افتراضي	real	حقيقي واقعي



join	يلحق	leave	يغادر
by accident	بالصدفة	on purpose	متعمد
connect	يتصل	disconnect	ينفصل
install	يصطب	uninstall	يزيل التصطيب
EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS			
cause of	سبب	solution to a problem	حل لمشكلة
make a study plan	يعمل خطة مذاكرة	make a list	يعمل قائمة
put in order	يرتب	in advance	مقدما
each other	بعضهما البعض	one another	بعضهم البعض
connected to	متصل بـ	keep in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال مع

❸ READING

A CHAT CONVERSATION BETWEEN A STUDENT AND AN IT SUPPORT WORKER AT HER SCHOOL

Carla: Hi, can you help us?

IT Support: Yes, sure. Can you tell me what the problem is?

Carla: Sure. We wanted to have a virtual meeting with a group of students in Egypt for a project. We installed the software for the meeting and that was fine. Everyone joined the meeting. We turned our microphones on and switched our cameras on. We could hear and see everyone without any problems for the first five minutes.

IT Supporter: OK and what happened then?

Carla: Then, I shared my screen and everything stopped working.

IT Support: So the other students couldn't hear or see you and you couldn't see or hear them either?

Carla: That's right. We were talking to them, but they stopped responding. It was clear that they couldn't hear us. We turned our sound up, but it seems that they still couldn't hear anything we said or see us. We can only see the document I wanted to show them now.

IT Support: Did you mute your microphone?

Carla: No, I didn't touch my microphone. It was still on.

IT Support: Did you check your internet connection?

Carla: Yes, I did. The internet connection is fine.

IT Support: That's strange. Are you definitely still in the meeting? Could it be that you left the meeting and you didn't realise it?

Carla: I'll check. Oh, you're right. I closed the meeting by accident! Sorry.

IT Support: Don't worry. It happens Maybe you can look into other ways of staying in touch with the students during your meetings if there are technical problems, like email or instant messaging.

Carla: Yeah, good idea. Thanks for your help. I'll go and email the students.



❹ IMPORTANT POINTS

⏩suit يناسب-يلائم بصفة عامة This dress suits you. ⏩fit يناسب في المقاس The shirt is too small; it doesn't fit me. ⏩match يتماشي مع (الألوان مثلا The curtain match the colour of the wall.	⏩in the meeting في الاجتماع (مشغول) ⏩for the meeting من أجل الاجتماع ⏩at the meeting في الاجتماع (مكان-وقت) We installed the software for the meeting. We are still in the meeting. I'll tell you the result at the meeting.

⏩ **the microphone is on المايك شغال the microphone is off غير شغال**

⏩everyone/everybody/someone/somebody/anyone/anybody
الفعل المباشر بعد هذه الكلمات يكون مفرد ولكن عند الاشارة الي هذه الكلمات يكون بالجمع
Everyone is interested, aren't they?

⏩decide to + inf. يقرر أن He decided to help his sick friend. ⏩decide on يحدد-يختار I can't decide on a present for my brother. ⏭ **install a software يثبت برنامج (كمبيوتر- موبايل)** ⏩install a machine يركب آلة أو جهاز	⏩at the end of + noun في نهاية (شئ) ⏩ in the end, .. في النهاية At the end of the essay, we summarise the main idea. In the end, we summarise the main idea. ⏩at last أخيرا ⏩at least علي الأقل

EXERCISES

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. At last, he decided (to=on-with-by) the white car.
2. Sorry, I spilt the juice on the carpet by (incident – event – accident – accent)
3. The police are looking (on – into – to – up) the disappearance of two children
4. Employees send a lot (few – less – fewer – fewest) emails than last year.
5. It is better for the environment if you work from (factories – companies – offices – home).
6. Make a study (plane – plan – plain – bat) before you start studying .
7. (In – At – On – Of) the end of each line , you write a different part of the topic.
8. How can I study more (efficient – effective – effectively – reflexive)
9. I can't hear what's on clearly. Please, turn the sound (on – down – up - off)
10. We told her the sound was too loud so she turned it (on – down – of – up)
11. Turn your cameras (in – off – on of) so that you can see everyone.
12. 'Turn on' is the synonym of (fetch – catch – reach – switch) on.
13. If you have problems, don't get stressed or give (out – away – up – off).
14. You should think of (create – creation – creatively – creative) solutions to your problems.
15. I will ask my teacher to give me some study (taps - tips – tapes – tins) to follow.
16. You should pay for products (in – on – of – from) advance .
17. I hope to hear (of – about – from – with) you soon..
18. This website always offers me a lot of misleading (ties – joins – links – lakes)
19. There is a vacant job in our company. Why don't you apply (to – with – on - for) it
20. I reduced the essential information into a small mind (map – app – lap – ape)
21. All the prayers are kindly requested to turn their mobiles (in – on – off – of) in the mosque
22. Mr. Galal will -------------- the modified version of the new book on his page soon.
    a) give b) bring c)share d) take part
23. We have asked an electrician to --------------- our new heater in the bathroom.
    a) instill b) install c) implant d) plant
24. At last, I have managed to -------------- my favourite sporting club.
    a) tie b) link c) connect d) join
25. I will go to a programmer to install the latest ------------------ for my mobile

a) software b) cover c) speaker d) hardware

26. I'm in contact with the ....to help me solve the problem with my PC.
    a) IT support b) workshop c) manual d)garden
27. 6- I think artificial intelligence can't replace ------------- jobs
    a)public b) interpersonal c) personnel d) private
28. Some people want their videos to become a --------------- among young men.
    a) trend b) tend c) trade d) trim
29. I am writing this email to apply for the position of a student -------------- officer.
    a)well-off b) wealthy c) welfare d) prosperity
30. A good teacher is able to change his -------------- according to the new topics .
    a) technique b) road c) route d) rite
31. You can draw -------------- maps to help you memorize the new words easily.
    a)brain b) mend c) mild d)mind
32. Artificial ----------------- can change some jobs and make them dispense with human being
    a) lakes b) intelligence c) limbs d) organs
33. I have missed some lessons and I need to ---------------- up with my classmates
    a)reach up b)catch up c) use up d) hold up
34. You can ------------- the microphone in order not to be heard by others .
    a) raise b) arise c) mute d) multiply
35. The patient should be put in a ---------------- room not a real one to overcome his fears first.
    a) virtual b) usual c) natural d) normal
36. We must make sure that everyone has ----------- the meeting before we start.
    a) attend b) enrolled c) came d) joined
37. The students using technology at their schools are in need of an IT -------------- worker.
    a) support b) export c) import d) community
38. The passengers on the train ------------- to each other to spend their time happily .
    a) quarrel b) chat c) shout d) scold
39. The word clear is the synonym of the word ---------------
    a) ambiguous b) mysterious c) complex d) obvious
40. Simple to simplify is like clear to --------------------
    a) clerk b) clarify c) solidify d) clarification
41. Excuse me! I can't hear you now. I think you've ..... the microphone by mistake.
    a) muted b) suited c) noted d) routed
42. The Facebook page can't load well though the internet ..... is fine.
    a) relation b) connection c) collection d) correction
43. You can look into other ways of ------------ in touch with your friends.
    a) stay b) to stay c) stayed d) staying
44. I prefer communicating with my friends using emails or -------------- messaging .
    a) instant b) constant c) custom d) instinct
45. We are going to look ------------ other ways of sharing documents online.
    a) after b) up c) into d)down
46. At least, I have this weekend to ------------------ with the school work I missed.
    a) keep up b) turn up c) pick d) catch up
47. Which of ------------- recent changes in the world of work will become more important ?
    a) this b) that c) these d) those
48. Companies do more to help their --------------- with personal problems.
    a) employees b) employers c) employment d) unemployment
49. Parents should have more -------------- over their sons and daughters .
    a) rest b) organisation c) control d) principles
50. Are the ------------------ on your mobile screen useful ?
    a) apps b) apes c) apples d) apply
51. We can use virtual meetings to communicate and ------------------ information.
    a) chat b) scar c) share d) sharing
52. Employees will be able to -------------- more decisions at work.
    a) make b) do c) give d) have



53. I admire my teacher a lot as he helps me ----------------- my complicated problems.
 a) solve b) to solve c) solving d) a & b
54. Mind ------------ is a creative way of bringing information about a topic in one place.
 a) letter b) book c) map d) diary
55. Write the most important points about a topic on ----------------- .
 a) carrots b) cards c) cars d) carts
56. You could use the same colour cards for the similar ------------------ you study .
 a) topics b) taps c) type d) target
57. Everyone who has problems with --------------- tablets should consult the IT work at school.
 a) his b) her c) their d) they
58. I am asked to prepare a ----------------- showing how I plan a study plan using some tips.
 a) presentation b) present c) represent d) representative
59. You should choose the colours which -------------------- your age .
 a) suite b) fit c) suit d) match
60. The ring on your left hand (suite-matches-fits-sites) your necklace.
61. The ------------------ should respond to the manager's questions accurately.
 a) interview b) interviewer c) interviewee d) view
62. Could you -------------- this wire to the computer to be able to use the internet?
 a) contact b) connect c) correct d) collect
63. You have missed a lot of lessons . You have to work hard to catch --------- with the others.
 a) up b) down c) away d) for
64. -------------- intelligence will take control of more jobs in the future.
 a) False b) Artificial c) Synthetic d) Industrial
65. Human beings will continue doing jobs that need ---------------- skills.
 a) interpersonal b) personnel c) person d) personality
66. Do you think there are positive ------------------to using artificial intelligence?.
 a) consequently b) concepts c) consequences d)consideration
67. --------------------- important details in different colours helped me a lot remember them
 a) Lighting b)Highlighting c) Omitting d) Drawing
68. Studying with all this noise around you will -------------- you. Look for a quieter place.
 a) contract b) attract c) distract d) distinguish
69. She got the second highest --------------- in class and the teacher gave her a prize.
 a) mark b) dark c) degree d) rank
70. To ----------------is to divide something so that each person gets a part of it
 a) shake b) shave c)share d) shine

❺ GRAMMAR

PHRASAL VERBS

وهي افعال مركبة تتكون من فعل وحرف جر او حال لتكون معني مختلف لاحظ التالي:

☞LOOK (AT) ينظر الي LOOK (UP) يبحث عن LOOK (UP TO) يتطلع إلي LOOK (INTO) يفحص-يتحري

☞TURN THE SOUND UP/DOWN. علي الصوت/أخفض الصوت

وتنقسم الافعال المركبة كاالتالي:

TRANSITIVE

يأتي معها مفعول قبل حرف الجر أو بعده مثل:

☞I **turned off** the camera. ☞I **turned** the camera **off**.

لكن لو المفعول ضمير (it-them-me-you-him-her-us) يوضع قبل الحرف

☞I turned **it** off.

Turn on/off	يشغل/يغلق	Switch on/off	يشغل/يغلق	Fill in/out	يملأ/يكمل استمارة



Wake up	يوقظ	Throw away	يرمي	Pay back	يرد
Take off	يخلع (ملابس)	Put on	يرتدي	Put out	يطفئ
Look up	يبحث عن (كلمة)	Try on	يقيس	Pick up	يلتقط-يصطحب

TRANSITIVE

يأتي معها مفعول بعد الجر مثل:

☞We can look into other ways of staying in touch.

Look forward to	يتطلع إلي	Keep up with	يواكب	Catch up with	يلحق بـ
Stay in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال مع	Cut down on	يقلل	Look up to	يتطلع إلي-يحترم
Look after	يعتني بـ	Look for	يبحث عن	Look into	يتحري-يبحث

INTRANSITIVE

لا يأتي معها مفعول مثل:

☞The car broke down.

Break down	يتعطل	Look out	احترس	Take off	تقلع الطائرة
Get up	يستيقظ	Watch out	احترس	Grow up	ينمو
Speak up	يعلي صوته	Turn up	يظهر-يصل	Get on	يستمر
Clear up	اصبح صافي (الجو)	Move in	يعزل لبيت آخر	Show off	يستعرض(نفسه)

Verb + gerund or infinitive

1- Verb + to + infinitive

agree	demand	long	promise
arrange	deserve	manage	refuse
attempt	expect	mean	threaten
dare	hope	offer	want
decide	learn	pretend	wish
seem	appear	'd love/like/prefer	need

🗣 He decided to wait.

2- Verb + gerund

avoid	dislike	keep on	put off
can't help	enjoy	don't mind	recommend
can't stand	finish	miss	fancy
delay	give up	practise	risk
deny	go on	prevent	suggest

🗣 I can't stand listening to him.

3- Verbs that take either form , with a small change in meaning

افعال تأخذ المصدر و (…+ ing) بلا اختلاف في المعني.

begin	continue	hate	like
start	can't bear	love	prefer

🗣 He started writing/to write the new poem.

لكن لاحظ التالي:



- I prefer to watch TV tonight. (particular occasion) مناسبة معينة
- I prefer watching TV. (generally) عموماً

4- Verbs that take either form , with a big change in meaning

افعال تأخذ المصدر و (… + ing) ولكن مع اختلاف كبير في المعني.

remember	forget	regret	try	stop

Remember / Regret to do something = Remember / Regret before doing something
Remember / Regret doing something = Remember / Regret after doing something

- He remembered to phone to phone his friend. تذكر أن يتصل
- He remembered phoning his friend. تذكر أنه اتصل

Forget to do something = he didn't do it
Forget doing something = he did but forgot

- He forgot to post the letter. لم يفعل
- He forgot posting the letter. فعل ونسى

Try to do something = see if you can. (make an effort) يبذل جهد
Try doing something = do to see the result يجرب

- Try to open the door. حاول
- Try opening the door. جرب
- I tried to persuade him to come with us, but he refused. (I didn't succeed)
- I tried saying 'No'and he punished me. (I did)

Stop to do something = stop anything else to do that thing
Stop doing something = finish that thing

- He stopped to have dinner. توقف ليتناول العشاء
- He stopped having dinner. توقف عن تناول العشاء

EXERCISES

Choose the correct answers:

1. People will need (to learn-to learning-learn-learnt) different languages.
2. This study appeared (show-showing-to show-be showing) a decline in jobs.
3. She likes (do – done – does – doing) exercise every day.
4. I hate (to involve – involving – to be involved –involved) in such problems.
5. Should we risk (using-to use-to using-use) AI if it is going to cause so many problems?
6. They are going home as soon as they have finished (to work – works – working – worked).
7. They hope (to get – getting – of getting – get) a job they enjoy doing.
8. I learnt (swim - to swim – swam – to swimming) when I was three years old.
9. He dislikes (sleeps – slept – to sleeping – sleeping) during the day.
10. The children enjoyed (to play – with playing - playing – played) in the sea.
11. He admitted (to borrow – borrow – borrowed – borrowing) my pen without asking me.
12. The driver of the car (avoided – planned – offered – hoped) hitting the motorbike.



13. I've tried (read – with reading - to read – reads) that book, but I don't understand it.
14. Do you want (coming – came – comes - to come) to my party?
15. What do you (avoid - plan – finish – practise) to do in the summer?
16. She offered (helping – help - to help – helped) her mother prepare lunch.
17. Ali has decided (studying – studied – of studying - to study) science at university.
18. He stopped (to listen - listening – listened – listen) to the radio on hearing a knock on the door.
19. I never forget (find – to find - finding – found) that rare old coin in the garden. I was 12 then.
20. She was doing exercise, then she stopped (listening - to listen – listened – listen) to the radio.
21. I remember (phoning – to phone – phoned – phones) my cousin in America a month ago.
22. Did you remember (posted – post - to post – posting) my letter? – Oh, I completely forgot.
23. British Airways regrets (announce – announced - to announce – announces) the cancellation of flight BA205 to.
24. I have always regretted (not having – not to have – have – not have) studied harder at school.
25. My friend is always busy(do – doing – did - does) his job.
26. She managed(solve – solving – solves - solved) the problem.
27. She doesn't feel like (to work – work – working – worked) on the computer.
28. Everyone stops (to buy – buy – buying – buys) a ticket to attend the show tonight.
29. He would prefer to(fly – to fly – to flying – flying) to Europe.
30. My friend suggested (went - go – going – to go) for a picnic on the beach.
31. Leila promised (to phone – phoning – to phoning -phoned) her mother .
32. She loves (cooked – to cook – be cooked – cook) for her family.
33. Do you expect (to finish – finishing – finished- finish) your work early today?
34. Musicians practise (to play – playing – played- play) their instruments for many hours a day
35. You have to stop (to use- using – used – uses) email because it is old-fashioned.
36. You need to (be kept – keeping – keep- am keeping) your mind and body healthy.
37. You seem to (be- to be – to being - being) on video calls every evening!
38. My brother is learning (playing – play – plays - to play) the oud.
39. When will you turn (of – off – up – on) the light? It bothers me and I want to sleep.
40. At last the Robinsons turned (on – off – up – down) at the end of the street.
41. When does the plane take (in – of – off – away)?
42. Could you pick the children (off – of – in – up) from their school?
43. We look forward (with – to – of – in) the concert by Amr Diab .
44. My sister was washing up and went on (tidying – to tidy – tidied – tidy) her room.
45. We are looking forward to (going – went – to go – go) out at the weekend.
46. I remember ------------------ off the lights when I went on holiday a week ago.
    a) switch b) to switch c) switching d) switched
47. Remember --------------------- off the lights when you go out, please.
    a) switch b) to switch c) switching d) switched
48. I tried ------------------ after the dog, but I was too slow.
    a) run b) running c) to running d) to run
49. He'll never forget -------------------- so much money on his first computer.
    a) spending b) to spend c) to spending d) spent
50. When studying, you should remember---------------- a break every twenty-five minutes.
    a) to take b) taking c) to take d) took
51. I couldn't find my mobile at home. I looked ------------- it everywhere but in vain.
    a) after b) forward c) for d) after
52. Your health is going to deteriorate. You must ---------------- smoking.
    a) give away b) give in c) give up d) give off
53. Why are you still wearing your shoes, Yazan? – I'll …….. now.
    a) take off them b) take them off c) take it off d) take off it



UNIT 6

LET'S GET IT DONE!

❶ VOC & DEFINITIONS

assess	يقدر	to determine the rate, amount or the value of something
decline	انخفاض-ينخفض	a gradual loss of strength, quantity, quality or value of something
efficiency	كفاءة	the quality of doing something effectively without wasting time or energy
productivity	انتاجية	The rate and amount of work you produce
progress	تقدم	gradual improvement in doing something
vary	ينوع-يغير	to change according to the situation
raise	يرفع	to increase the rate or level of something
productive	منتج-مثمر	describing someone or something that produces a lot
procrastination	تسويف/تأجيل	is when we delay doing something important
brainstorm	يعصف ذهنه	try to solve a problem by thinking intensely about it
brainstorming session	جلسة العصف الذهني	a meeting held for the purpose of intensive discussion to solve problems or generate ideas

❷ VOCABULARY

produce/product/producer	ينتج/منتَج/منتِج	production	انتاج
achieve/achievement	ينجز/انجاز	level	مستوي
task	مهمة	memory	ذاكرة
analyse/analysis	يحلل/تحليل	tend	يميل-يتجه
reduce/reduction	يقلل/تخفيض	increase	يزيد
awareness	الوعي	pollute/pollution	يلوث/تلوث
effective/effectiveness	فعال/فاعلية	fail/failure	يفشل/فشل
revise/revision	يراجع/مراجعة	excuse	عذر
habit	عادة	diary	مفكرة يومية
significantly	بشكل ملحوظ	factors	عوامل
individual	الفرد	researcher	باحث
brainstorm ideas	يبدع في الأفكار	pros and cons	مزايا وعيوب
add	يضيف	logic	منطق
drawback	عائق-عقبة	definitely	بالتأكيد
evaluate	يقيم	share	يشارك
chat	يتحدث	alternatives	بدائل
a fan of	معجب-هوي-مشجع	performance	أداء
absolutely	تماما	mentally	عقليا/ذهنيا
massive	ضخم	strategy	استراتيجية-طريقة

SYNONYMS

concentrate	focus	يركز
decline	decrease	يقل
advantages	merits	ميزات
awareness	knowledge	وعي



ANTONYMS			
attract	يجذب	distract	يلهي
decline	يقل	increase	يزداد
pleasant	سار	unpleasant	غير سار
massive	ضخم	tiny	ضئيل
advantage	ميزة	disadvantage	عيب
awareness	وعي	ignorance	جهل
EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS			
in the same way	بنفس الطريقة	come over	يزور
put the phone away	يضع .... جانبا	lead/led to	يؤدي الي
result in	يؤدي الي	result from	ينتج عن
keep a diary over+period	يحتفظ بمفكرة علي مدي	write down	يدون
in conclusion	ختاما	take part in	يشارك في
make a decision	يصنع قرار	put the ideas into practice	يضع في حيز التدريب
keep going with	يستمر مع	carry on	يستمر
feel my best	اشعر بأفضل حالاتي	increase by 48%	يزداد بنسبة

❸ READING

A REPORT ON A RECENT STUDY INTO PRODUCTIVITY AMONGST STUDENTS

In our research study, we assessed the productivity levels of sixteen to eighteen-year old students. The aim was to find out which situations led to an increase in the students' productivity levels while they are studying. We chose a group of 250 students and asked them to keep a diary over a six-month period. In these diaries they wrote down how much time they spent studying every day and what they achieved.

At the start of the study, we asked all the students to make a change to their study habits. We wanted to find out what effect this change would have on the students' productivity. We repeated this process at the start of every month for the rest of the study to look at the effects of varying study habits.

Our analysis of the students' diaries resulted in some interesting conclusions. We noticed that most students' productivity levels increased significantly when they got up earlier to study before school. This was even true for students who had said they weren't very efficient when they studied early in the morning. On the other hand, most students' productivity levels declined significantly when they regularly studied until late into the evening. Another interesting finding was that studying with other students had a very positive effect on some students' productivity levels, but a very negative effect on other students' productivity levels.

In conclusion, we can state that studying in the morning seems to help most students to become more productive, but the effects of other factors, like whether or not students study alone, vary, depending on the individual.



TRYING TO RAISE MY PRODUCTIVITY LEVELS: WEEK 1

I tried dividing my study time into twenty-five minute periods and taking breaks between them. I can understand the logic of doing this and I'm sure it helps some people to concentrate better because they only have to concentrate for short periods. However, the big drawback for me was that I kept looking at the time to see when it was time to have a break. Looking back, I suppose I should have set an alarm instead so I didn't have to do that and then it might have been more helpful for me.

I decided to always do the task that I found the most difficult first and, of course, this was quite hard to do at first because it isn't what you naturally want to do. However, I kept going with it and after a few days, I noticed how it was helping me to manage my time better and meant that I made a better job of the unpleasant tasks than I did before. This definitely had a positive impact on my productivity.

I liked the idea of making a study plan because I thought it would help me to get better organized. It definitely helped me to feel less stressed about what I needed to do because I wrote down exactly what I had to do in a list and that made it seem easier to get everything done. I was surprised by what a big difference the study plan made. I'm definitely going to carry on making study plans.

❹ IMPORTANT POINTS

⏩I'm **16 years** old. ⏩I' a **16-year** old student.	⏩increase/decrease by 00% بنسبة ☞My grades in English increased by 20%.
⏩raise + noun يرفع-يزيد raise money/raise your productivity/raise a question/raise animals يربي ⏩arouse + noun يثير مشاعر sympathy تعاطف / suspicion شك / doubt/anger ⏩rise/rose/risen (بدون مفعول) يرتفع/يعلو/تشرق/يزداد ☞Prices rise / He rose and left / The sun rises ⏩arise/arose/arisen (بدون مفعول) تنشأ ☞Many problems will arise from this unwise decision.	
⏩in time في وقت مناسب ⏩on time في الميعاد بالضبط I managed to reach the airport in time to see my friend off. The train to Luxor always leaves on time.	
⏩assess: estimate or judge the value of something ☞He assessed the situation. قدر او قيم الموقف ⏩appreciate: to be grateful or thankful for ☞I appreciate your efforts. اقدر جهودك	⏩ habit عادة فردية ☞It is a bad habit to study all night. ⏩custom عادة مجتمع ☞It's a custom to eat salted fish in Sham Elnessim.

EXERCISES

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.



1. Try to be at the station (off – that – at – in) time to catch the train .
2. (Most – Most of – Must – Mast) the girls work hard .
3. You need to (do – make – spend – have) good work but get it done faster .
4. Listen to an expert (on – of – with – about) productivity to learn how to be productive .
5. Everyone can raise (he –his – her – their) productivity levels if they want.
6. In these (diary – dairy – diaries – daily), they wrote down the most important events.
7. (In – On – At – Off) conclusion , we can state that studying in the morning is effective.
8. My parents' divorce had a negative (affect – effect – action – act) on me and my sisters.
9. The teacher makes everyone takes part in the (session – season – reason – treason)
10. I was happy to (share – divide – eat – feed) the taxi fare with another passenger.
11. The coach (shared – divided – cut – hit) the players into two groups.
12. I can understand the (logical – illogical – logic – logically) of doing this .
13. The antonym of drawback is (disadvantages – demerits – cons – merits)
14. If you want to get up at dawn, you should (set – sat – sit – to set) an alarm. It is helpful
15. I decided to (do – make – give – spend) the most difficult task first.
16. Time management has a positive impact (in – of – on – about) my productivity.
17. In order not to muddle on. You should make a study (plan – pan – plane – plain)
18. As I am a cyclist, I have bought new ear (plugs – bags – glasses – pugs).
19. The antonym of the word realistic is (tiny – factual – unrealistic – real)
20. The synonym of the word result is (consequence – sequence – schedule – core)
21. It is a good idea to vary the place where you study. Vary here means -------------
    a) relax b) change c) clean d) tidy
22. The first thing to do is to ------------------ how you remember things best.
    a) assess b) access c) axis d) assist
23. Remember that your concentration ------------- to reduce after thirty minutes.
    a) leads b) objects c) tends d)opposes
24. Remember that your concentration tends to -------------- after thirty minutes .
    a) reduce b) conclude c) raise d) increase
25. If you want to -------------- awareness of pollution, you should tell your friends about it.
    a) reduce b) increase c) raise d) b & c
26. You need to make changes if you want to increase your --------------
    a) productive b) productivity c) producers d) produces
27. There is one common ------------ which stops students from being productive.
    a) errands b)error c) earrings d) err
28. ------------------ means to delay something important.
    a) Procrastination b) Punctuation c) Irrigation d) Addiction
29. While studying, my productivity levels start to ------------------ and I start looking at my phone.
    a) decline b) raise c) rise d) increase
30. To get more homework done , you need to ------------- your productivity.
    a) reduce b) decrease c) raise d) lessen
31. Your revision is not enough. You must be more ------------- to achieve your goals.
    a) product b) productive c) inefficient d) negative.
32. You have to --------------- what you have achieved from time to time.
    a) appreciate b) mix c) assess d) confess
33. If you are productive, you will -------------- your goal easily .
    a) score b) miss c) achieve d) fail
34. Does --------- more than one task at the same time make it harder for you to get work done?
    a) doing b) did c) do d) done
35. We asked a lot of students to make a change to their study ----------------------
    a) habits b) customs c) customary d) costumes
36. Our analysis of the students' diaries resulted -------------- some interesting conclusions.
    a) of b) in c) from d) about
37. On the -------------- hand, most students' productivity levels declined significantly .
    a) other b) another c) others d) once
38. The effects of other factors on students --------------, depending on the individual.



a) carry b) come c) vary d) cut

39. Alcohol is the most common ------------ of road accidents
 a) reason b) result c) effect d) cause
40. How many students are taking part in the --------------- session ?
 a) brainstorming b) sandstorm c) storm d) burnout
41. In brainstorming sessions, talk about the pros and ----------- of an idea.
 a) merits b) advantages c upside d) cons
42. Are you happy with the decision you -------------- in brainstorming session?
 a) make b) take c) do d) have
43. What stops you from being as productive -------------- you could be?
 a) than b) so c) as d) then
44. When I study, I always have a -------------- break between sessions.
 a) 5-minute b) 5-minutes c) 5-minutes' d) 5-minute's
45. When you make a change in your life, you need to ------------------- it .
 a) evaluate b) know c) see d) recognise
46. Evaluate the effects to decide ------------ to continue with the change or try something else .
 a) when b) whether c) weather d) wither
47. When I searched " pollution " on the internet, I found a lot of -------------------
 a) founding b) found c) findings d) foundation
48. Disease was an ---------------- consequence of poor living conditions.
 a) inevitable b) evitable c) lively d) Procrastinated.
49. The good student makes a study plan and never -------------- his homework.
 a) does b) makes c) procrastinates d) achieves.
50. My sister told me how proud she was of me and smiled ----------------------
 a) affectionately b) fictional c) angrily d) luckily
51. It's -------------- how popular that app has become. Nobody expected it!
 a) amazed b) surprised c) interested d) remarkable

❺ GRAMMAR

CAUSATIVE VERBS

⏩ someone **make** someone + to مصدر بدون ☞My parents **make** me **tidy** my room. ملحوظة: في المبنى للمجهول تكون to be made to ☞I **am made to tidy** my room.	⏩someone **let** someone + to مصدر بدون ☞My mother **lets** me **watch** TV on Fridays. ⏩someone **allow** someone + to مصدر ☞My mother **allows** me **to watch** TV on Fridays.
⏩someone **force** someone + to مصدر ☞The thief **forced** her **to give** him all money.	⏩someone **stop** someone from+..ing ☞The cold weather **stops** us **from going** outside.
⏩someone +**to have** someone + **to مصدر بدون** سببية معلوم: شخص يجلب شخص لعمل شئ ☞I **have my brother fix** my computer. ☞I **had my brother fix** my computer.	⏩someone +to get someone + to مصدر سببية معلوم: شخص يجلب شخص لعمل شئ ☞I **get my brother to fix** my computer. ☞I **got my brother to fix** my computer.

⏩someone +**to have OR to get** + **something** + **pp**.

سببية مبنى للمجهول: شخص يحصل علي شيء معمول

- I **have my computer fixed** by my brother.
- I **had my hair cut**.
- I **got my car repaired**.
- I will **get some changes made** to my bedroom.
- Did you **get your table repaired**?
- We need to **get our English project done**.





- I usually **have a lot more work done** when I study with friends.

EXERCISES

Choose the correct answers:

1. My father has never had his car (fix-to fix-fixed-to be fixed). He looks after it himself.
2. My sister never allows me (to use – use– using –used) her mobile.
3. I have got my homework (made – done – makes – does) already.
4. Mother had her son and daughter (tidy - to tidy – tiding – to tidying) their rooms before going to school.
5. Father allows (to watch-watch-watching-being watched) TV on holidays.
6. Before the meeting, the manager always gets the reports (to type – type -typed - typing)
7. We are usually made (do-to do-doing-done) the homework before leaving school.
8. Dina (allowed – make - has – does) the flat cleaned every week.
9. The PE teacher had us (ran – run – to run – running) around the playground four times.
10. If you don't know how to use the computer, (let – make – have –get) your son to help you.
11. How often do you get your teeth (check – to check –checking – checked) at the dentist's.
12. I can't use my bike because I am having it (repaired – to repair – repairing – be repaired)
13. We don't always (had – have – will have – are having) our car washed.
14. My parents get the plants (water – watering – to water – watered) at the weekend.
15. I didn't understand the homework so I (had-got-was having-let) my friend to help me.
16. We are eating in a restaurant tonight because we (had-have-are having-get) our kitchen painted.
17. I (have – will have – am having – had) my house decorated next week.
18. she had me help her . Had means (persuaded – delivered – told – asked.
19. Cancer is a terrible (toxic -ill - sick - illness) that people of any age can get.
20. Leila usually (would have – has – is having – has to) her teeth checked twice a year.
21. Our house has been much less hot since my father(put - did - installed – made) air conditioning.
22. Wait there and I'll (have - get - let - make) Yasser to help you with those bags.
23. My father (got – had – has – caused) me tidy my room this morning.
24. It is not always easy to get a mobile phone(sign – noise – side – signal) in the desert.
25. Yesterday, we (have had – have - have to – had to have) our roof repaired after the storm.
26. The teacher (got – caused-had – allowed) us copy the notes from the blackboard.
27. His disease (allowed – let – stopped – caused) him from going to the party.
28. Parents should (get-have-let-make) their children to limit the amount of time they spend using mobile phone.
29. Parents should get their children (turning-turn-turned-to turn) off their mobile phones when they go to sleep.
30. I (made-had-let-allow) Ali to go to the sports club with me, although he didn't want to go.
31. I usually (make my hair-have cut-get my hair-have my hair cut) once a month.
32. You can (printing your name-have put your name-get your name printed-get printed your name) on a T-shirt in that shop.

الحمد لله الذي بنعمته تتم الصالحات
تحياتي/ مستر جلال حسانين



Units 4–6

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 We should not take *revenge* .... on those who harm us. We should respect the law.
A revenge **B** average **C** care **D** advantage

2 Have you .... spending the weekend in the country?
A considered **B** thought **C** decided **D** agreed

3 You could .... asked me for help if you were feeling so stressed!
A has **B** having **C** had **D** have

4 Be careful, you must .... making such mistakes.
A enjoy **B** avoid **C** refuse **D** intend

5 When you are worried about things, it is best to concentrate on the things you .... control.
A would **B** might **C** can **D** have

6 We really need to increase our .... if we want to meet our objectives.
A identity **B** facility **C** equality **D** productivity

7 I hope .... the biology exam; I'm so worried.
A will pass **B** pass **C** to pass **D** passing

8 Let's look .... new ways of working.
A on **B** into **C** to **D** back

9 My parents .... me finish my homework before they allow me to watch TV.
A stop **B** get **C** tell **D** make

10 We .... our project done last night so now we can relax.
A get **B** got **C** allow **D** make

11 Can you .... your screen so I can see what the problem is, please?
A share **B** mute **C** install **D** join

12 I remember .... this man in the club a year ago.
A seeing **B** to see **C** had seen **D** to seeing

13 If I want to catch .... with my classmates, I need to study a lot this weekend.
A on **B** up **C** into **D** in

14 Don't forget .... off the computer when you've finished with it.
A switching **B** switch **C** to switch **D** to switching

15 The rain .... us from playing football.
A let **B** allowed **C** made **D** stopped

16 The students found the test difficult and it led to a .... in their motivation.
A produce **B** raise **C** progress **D** decline

17 Mental exhaustion and loss of energy are symptoms of ....
A turnout **B** strikeout **C** cutout **D** burnout

18 What do you plan .... when you go to Sharm El-Sheikh?
A to do **B** to doing **C** will do **D** do

19 .... is how good you feel in your body and how happy you are.
A Self-care **B** Stress **C** Well-being **D** Mental health

20 I am going to have a new washing machine ....
A made **B** installed **C** instilled **D** done

21 Turn the camera .... I want to see you; I've missed you so much, Mum.
A down **B** off **C** on **D** up

22 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
A Mona, who was the first to offer help, was a volunteer from the UNICEF.
B Mona who was the first to offer help, was a volunteer from the UNICEF.
C Mona; who was the first to offer help, was a volunteer from the UNICEF.
D Mona; who was the first to offer help was a volunteer from the UNICEF.

23 Which of the following sentences is correct to end the following paragraph?
We all agree that money is very important in our life. It enables us to lead a better life. We can buy most of what we need and pay for all the services we enjoy. Yet, money can be the root of evil in life if it is used badly. In addition, we can't buy all things with money; for example, money can't bring happiness ....
A To sum up, money is the best way to achieve your goals as well as having a more comfortable life.
B Totally, we can say that money is the cause of our happiness.
C First of all, we need to know why we need money and how to spend it on doing useful things in life.
D In conclusion, money is important, but it is not everything in our life. It can't be a means to get all that you want.

24 Which of these transitions is used to show the result of something:
A Personally,
B Whilst
C Due to
D Consequently,



Read the text and answer the questions.

Productivity: Tips from business leaders

The country's top business people have to make big decisions and juggle several priorities every day. We interviewed some of them to discover what tricks they use to increase their productivity.

The number one strategy that was mentioned by all of them was the ability to prioritise tasks according to what is most important. This involves a continuous process of deciding what is and isn't essential as you add new things to your 'to-do' list. The more you practise prioritising tasks, the easier it becomes and the more efficient it will make you.

Another time-consuming thing for business leaders is decision-making. Making decisions takes a lot of mental effort and this can lead to 'decision fatigue', which can cause burnout. It increases your productivity if you can save your mental energy for the bigger decisions by reducing the smaller ones.

Many of the most productive people realise how easy it is to get distracted. In order to stay focused, they keep a 'distraction list'. When a new thought or idea comes into their heads, they write it down and continue with what they were doing. When they have finished the task, they revisit the list.

The final trick from our interviewees is simple but highly effective. In order to raise your productivity levels, you should exercise your mind and your body. It has been suggested that physical activity can improve our levels of concentration and creativity. So, if you are trying to find a solution to something, identify the problem and then go for a walk or do some sport. You may discover the solution!

There are lots of strategies to choose from to increase your productivity. Our advice would be to experiment with different ones to find out what works best for you.

25 You should reduce the decisions you make to ....

A juggle several priorities
B exercise your mind and body
C avoid bearing responsibilities
D keep mental health and avoid burnout

26 According to the passage, there are a lot of strategies to ....

A enjoy free time
B decrease consumption
C raise productivity
D imitate successful people

27 It's essential to prioritise tasks. The antonym of *essential* is ....

A significant
B unimportant
C urgent
D reliable

28 The main idea of the passage is how to ....

A avoid distraction
B increase productivity
C identify a problem.
D prioritise tasks.

29 The most popular strategy mentioned in the article is ....

A prioritising tasks according to their importance
B having a "to-do list"
C avoiding distraction
D making big decisions

30 According to the article, what is meant by *decision fatigue*?

A the state of being unable to make simple decisions
B difficulty in making a good decision because of the number of decisions one needs to take
C difficulty in making a good decision because of lack of efficiency
D the state of being unable to bear responsibility

31 If you are trying to find a solution to a problem, ...

A prioritise tasks
B postpone dealing with that problem
C identify the problem and refresh yourself
D go for a walk and do some sport

32 The underlined word *this* in the second paragraph refers to ....

A carrying out tasks
B acting upon useful tips
C the ability to prioritise tasks
D practising sport

33 According to the passage, what makes your level of concentration better?

A physical activity
B deleting minor tasks
C having a "not to-do list"
D fresh food

34 Top business people juggle several priorities to .... big tasks.

A procrastinate
B postpone
C carry out
D delete

35 According to the passage, a lot of productive people try to ....

A avoid distraction
B have peace of mind
C concentrate minor tasks
D avoid ordinary tips

Read the sentences and choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D.

36 A lot of people worked from home during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many employees say this has increased their efficiency and saved time and effort.

A عمل الكثير من الناس من المنزل خلال جائحة كوفيد -١٩، ويقول العديد من العلماء إن هذا زاد من رفاهيتهم ووفر الوقت والجهد.

B عمل الكثير من الناس من المنزل خلال جائحة كوفيد -١٩، ويقول العديد من الموظفين إن هذا زاد من كفاءتهم ووفر الوقت والجهد.

C عمل الكثير من الناس من المنزل بعد جائحة كوفيد -١٩، ويقول العديد من أصحاب العمل إن هذا زاد من نشاط الموظفين ووفر الوقت والجهد.

D أقام الكثير من الناس في المنزل خلال جائحة كوفيد -١٩، ويقول القليل من الموظفين إن هذا زاد من كفاءتهم ووفر الوقت والجهد.

37 Productivity is one of the most necessary qualities useful citizens should have. It enables them to share effectively in development projects as well as in most fields of work.

A تُعتبر الإنتاجية من أهم السمات التي يجب أن يتمتع بها المواطنون الصالحون، فهي تُمكنهم من المشاركة بفعالية في مشروعات التنمية وكذلك في معظم مجالات العمل.

B تُعتبر الإنتاجية من أهم المؤهلات التي يجب أن يتمتع بها المواطنون الصالحون، فهي تُمكنهم من المشاركة بفعالية في خطط التنمية وكذلك في معظم مجالات العمل.

C تُعتبر الإنتاجية من أهم السمات التي يجب أن يتمتع بها أي مواطن، فهي تُمكنه من المشاركة بفعالية في مشروعات الاستثمار وكذلك في معظم مجالات العمل.

D تُعتبر جودة الإنتاج من أهم السمات التي يجب أن يتمتع بها المواطن المصري، فهي تُمكنه من المشاركة بفعالية في مشروعات التنمية وكذلك في معظم مجالات العمل.

38 في رأيي، يجب على المعلمين والوالدين الاهتمام بالصحة العقلية ومهارات إدارة الوقت، وهذه المهارات ضرورية لتعزيز تحصيل الطلاب ومساعدتهم على تحقيق كل طموحاتهم في الحياة.

A In general, teachers and parents should draw people's attention to mental health and time-management skills. These skills are necessary to enhance students' achievement and help them fulfil all their aspirations in life.

B In conclusion, teachers and parents should pay attention to healthy food and time-management skills. These skills are necessary to enhance students' achievement and help them attain all their ambitions in life.

C In my opinion, teachers and parents should pay attention to mental health and time-management skills. These skills are necessary to enhance students' achievement and help them fulfil all their aspirations in life.

D In my opinion, scientists and parents should pay attention to mental health and time-management scales. These skills are necessary to enhance students' achievement and help them attain all their ambitions in life.

39 تولي الحكومة المصرية اهتمامًا عظيمًا لتحسين معيشة المواطنين في كل أنحاء مصر وخاصة الريف والعشوائيات، وتعتبر مبادرة حياة كريمة خير دليل على ذلك.

A The Egyptian organisations pay great attention to improving the lives of citizens in all cities of Egypt, especially the countryside and slums, and the Decent Life Initiative is the best proof of that.

B The Egyptian government pays great intention to improving the lives of employees in all parts of Egypt, especially the countryside and slums, and the experiment for a Decent Life Initiative is the best proof of that.

C The Egyptian government pays great attention to moving the lives of citizens in upper Egypt, especially the countryside and slums, and the Decent Life Initiative is the best proof of that.

D The Egyptian government pays great attention to improving the lives of citizens in all parts of Egypt, especially the countryside and slums, and the Decent Life Initiative is the best proof of that.

40 **Your friend is very stressed about exams and is having trouble relaxing. You are worried about their mental health. What advice would you give him/her? Write an email of about 200 words with your suggestions. You could include the following:**

- suggestions for self-care
- advice on time management

1 Practice Exercises 1

Choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

1 It was a very cold day in winter. I didn't have a coat and I was ....
A terrifying **B** chillier **C** freezing **D** petrified

2 The news story about the match missed out the injured player so there was bias by ....
A omission **B** mislead **C** spin **D** inaccurate

3 I took many notes because the lecturer gave a lot of interesting information. A synonym for *lecturer* here is ....
A role model **B** assistant **C** teacher **D** physicist

4 Egypt enters teams into many different international ....
A rounds **B** courts **C** Grand Slams **D** tournaments

5 My sister Marwa is never .... and always spends a lot of time explaining my homework to me.
A inaccurate **B** kind **C** patient **D** impatient

6 When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing, you can say ....
A In the other way **B** On the other hand **C** By the other hand **D** On one side

7 At the top of a tabloid news story there is usually ....
A a headline **B** your name **C** a photo **D** a question

8 When writing a formal report, you should use ....
A contractions **B** exclamation marks **C** a pencil **D** passive forms

9 Which of the following is correctly structured? ....
A By next year, I will buy a new car.
B By next year, I will have been bought a new car.
C By next year, I should have bought a new car.
D By next year, I will have bought a new car.

10 'Although we are surrounded by these mass-produced devices, this does not mean that their use should be implemented in the future.' This could be part of an essay about ....
A technology **B** equality **C** mobile phones **D** films

11 The car broke down and I *couldn't put my finger on* the cause. This means that I ....
A couldn't ask someone why the car had broken down.
B couldn't know the reason why the car had broken down.
C couldn't touch the car engine.
D couldn't reach the car engine.

12 In his advertisement, he left out the fact that the flat isn't opposite the Nile to make others buy it for a higher price. This is bias by ....
A spin **B** placement **C** omission **D** replacement

13 You should .... speaking English with native speakers to speak fluently.
A practise **B** avoid **C** decide **D** hope

14 I can't hear you; please, ... your voice.
A arise **B** arouse **C** raise **D** rise

15 You .... your father yesterday; the problem was too serious for you to solve alone.
A should consult **B** should have consulted
C didn't have to consult **D** shouldn't have consulted

16 You have to .... your mobile phone before you enter the meeting.
A turn on **B** mute **C** destroy **D** disappear

17 Once I .... making the cake, I'll give you some to taste.
A will finish **B** had finished **C** have finished **D** will be finishing

18 You can't rely on this information; it's ....
A reliable **B** acute **C** accurate **D** inaccurate

19 My father always .... us go to bed early when we have exams. We have to obey his order!
A lets **B** persuades **C** makes **D** allows

20 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
A What amazing news, The police have found Uncle Adel's car.
B What amazing news! The police have found Uncle Adels' car.
C What amazing news! the police have found Uncle Adel's car.
D What amazing news! The police have found Uncle Adel's car.

21 The following is part of a/an .... essay.
Stanley Bridge is one of the mostfamous architectural works in Alexandria. It is 400 metres long and 30 metres wide. It has four towers designed in the Islamic style used in the royal palace of Al Montazah. The Bridge was built with the aim of enlarging the Alexandria beachside and decreasing traffic in that area.
A argumentative **B** narrative **C** persuasive **D** descriptive

22 When handling the body of an argumentative essay on the disadvantages of homeschooling, we can use:
A Most people prefer homeschooling to save their children from being infected with COVID-19.
B I'm strongly in favour of homeschooling even if precautionary measures are strictly followed at school.
C Those who don't support homeschooling believe that their children are deprived of practising useful activities at school.
D In my opinion, I see that we can achieve all the outcomes of learning through homeschooling.

Read the following passages then choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

A

Lotfia Elnadi was born in Cairo in 1907 to a government-official father and a devoted mother. Her magnificent achievements have opened doors for female pilots throughout the entire Arab world.

Not long after it opened, Lotfia Elnadi decided to join the Cairo aviation school in order to learn to fly. Her instructor realised she had great potential and after less than seventy days of training she earned her pilot's licence. Consequently, from September 1933, at the age of 26 she was officially allowed to pursue her dream of flying which, she claimed, made her feel free. If becoming the first Arab female pilot in history was not enough, Lotfia Elnadi made newspaper headlines again only a few months after getting her licence. She became the second woman in the world to fly solo when she entered a race from Cairo to Alexandria.

Lotfia's determination to achieve her dream is something many pilots admire today. Her struggle to overcome the difficulties, such as paying for her flying lessons by working at the airport as a receptionist, are part of a documentary about her life called *Take Off From the Sand,* made in 1996. Loftia Elnadi died at the age of 95 in 2002, but her life story will continue to inspire other Arab women to accomplish their goals.

23 This text talks about ...
A the difficulties finding pilots in Egypt.
B the problems women have had in finding jobs.
C the inspirational determination of one woman.
D the documentary which is important for many women.

24 The sentence which best summarises the final paragraph is ...
A Watching the documentary will help you learn to fly.
B Learning about Lotfia's life will help you create your own dreams.
C Even if you cannot fly, you can still be famous.
D Even though this woman is no longer alive, we can still learn a lot from her.

25 Lotfia Elnadi's achievements ...
A helped other Arab women to become pilots.
B taught Arab women they will have problems learning to fly.
C and her story were made into a film.
D caused anger in the world of aviation.

26 Lotfia earned her pilot's licence ...
A when she was seventy. **B** on her birthday in 1933.
C before she was thirty years old. **D** at the age of 95.

27 Lotfia Elnadi made the headlines ...
A winning a race to Alexandria. **B** for flying alone in a race.
C for crashing a plane in a race. **D** coming second in a race to Cairo.

B

Archaeologists working at the ancient site of Thonis-Heracleion have made a remarkable new discovery. They have found baskets filled with fruit dating back to the fourth century BCE! Before the city disappeared under the sea in the second century BCE, hundreds of ships had been visiting Thonis-Heracleion every day and it was Egypt's largest port on the Mediterranean. The city had been forgotten until it was explored by a French archaeologist, Franck Goddio, in the year 2000 CE.

Although archaeologists had raised many large statues and metal objects from the sea at Thonis-Heracleion before this, Goddio said that he thought the discovery of the basket was incredible. This is because fruit does not usually last for very long at all. However, although metal and stone statues are more valuable, everyday objects such as a fruit basket can often teach archaeologists a lot more about people in history. For example, historians learned what the Romans ate after finding bread dating back to 79AD, when the volcano Vesuvius erupted and covered the town of Herculaneum in rocks and ash. Similarly, archaeologists learnt what people ate in Britain in around 2000 BCE after finding a spoon that had been buried with food on it.

The basket at Thonis-Heracleion was filled with grape seeds and the fruit of a doum palm tree. They probably survived because they had been kept in an underground room.

In the next ten years, a lot more of Thonis-Heracleion will have been discovered. In fact, Goddio claimed that only 3% of the site had been explored so far. Consequently, achaeologists will probably be finding many more inspiring objects in the future.

28 From the text, find the expression that means 'make it possible for someone'.
A opened doors for **B** pursue her dream
C overcome the difficulties **D** continue to encourage

29 What is the main idea of the passage?
A Thonis-Heracleion was explored in the year 2000 CE.
B An exciting discovery in Egypt.
C Important ports on the Mediterranean.
D 97% of the site of Thonis-Heracleion could be explored.

30 The underlined word "erupted" in the second paragraph is similar in meaning to ....
A exploded
B blew
C broke down
D appeared

31 Thonis-Heracleion ....
A was a name of a famous archaeologist
B is a modern Egyptian city
C was an ancient Egyptian port city
D was a French archaeologist

32 The baskets discovered in site of Thonis-Heracleion were filled with fruit dating back to ....
A the year 2000 CE
B 79 AD
C the third century BCE
D the fourth century BCE

33 Historians learned what the Romans ate due to finding .... dating back to 79 AD.
A a spoon
B grape seeds
C baskets of fruit
D bread

34 According to the article, which of the following is incorrect?
A Achaeologists are likely to find many more inspiring objects in the future.
B There was bread in the basket at Thonis- Heracleion.
C Achaeologists could learn from everyday objects more than metal objects and statues.
D Archaeologists lifted many large statues and metal objects from the sea at Thonis-Heracleion.

35 The underlined word this in the second paragraph refers to..... .
A the astonishing discovery of the basket of fruit
B the remains inside the site
C the site of Thonis-Heracleion
D an expensive metal

1

Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D.

36 تهتم وزارة التربية والتعليم بتنمية مهارات الطلاب وتعزيز روح الابتكار لديهم ليكونوا قادرين على مواكبة التقدم العلمي في كل أنحاء العالم ويساهموا في مشروعات التنمية في بلدهم.

A The Ministry of Education is interested in developing students' innovation and enhancing their skills so that they can keep pace with scientific research all over the world and contribute to development projects in their country.

B The Ministry of Education is interested in developing student's skills and enhancing their innovative projects so that they can keep peace with scientific progress all over the world and contribute to development projects in their country.

C The Ministry of Culture is interested in developing students' skills and enhancing their spirit of innovation so that they can keep pace with scientific progress all over the world and contribute to development projects in their country.

D The Ministry of Education is interested in developing students' skills and enhancing their spirit of innovation so that they can keep pace with scientific progress all over the world and contribute to development plans in their country.

37 لا تشغل نفسك بانتقاد الآخرين بدون موضوعية. كن إيجابياً واعمل بجد، وتقبل الآخر، فلا أحد بدون عيوب والمهم أن نتعلم من أخطائنا.

A Do not concern yourself with criticizing others with objectivity. Be positive, work hard and respect others. No one is without flaws, and the important thing is for us to learn from our mistakes.

B Do not concern yourself with attacking others without objectivity. Be positive, work hard and agree with the other. No one is without flaws, and the important thing is for us to learn from our mistakes.

C Do not concern yourself with criticizing others without creativity. Be positive, work hard and accept the other. No one is without flaws, and the important thing is for us to teach from our mistakes.

D Do not concern yourself with criticizing others without objectivity. Be positive, work hard and accept the other. No one is without flaws, and the important thing is for us to learn from our mistakes.

38 There are a lot of jobs that can be done online. These jobs vary according to the tasks required and suit a lot of people who are currently unemployed.

A هناك القليل من الوظائف التي يمكنك القيام بها عبر الإنترنت. تختلف هذه الوظائف وفقًا للراتب الذي يُدفع لك، وهو الشيء الذي يناسب الكثير من الأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم وظائف للقيام بها.

B هناك الكثير من الوظائف التي يمكنك القيام بها عبر الإنترنت. تختلف هذه الوظائف وفقًا للمهام التي يتطلبها العمل، وهو الشيء الذي يناسب الكثير من الأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم وظائف في الوقت الحالي.

C هناك الكثير من الوظائف التي يمكنك قبولها عبر الإنترنت. تختلف هذه الوظائف وفقًا للمهام التي يتم التعامل معها، وهو الشيء الذي يناسب الكثير من الشباب الذين تركوا وظائفهم.

D هناك الكثير من الوظائف التي تبحث عنها عبر الإنترنت. تختلف هذه الوظائف وفقًا للمهام التي يتم التعامل معها، وهو الشيء قد لا يناسب الكثير من الأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم وظائف للقيام بها.

1

39 Production must go side by side with global quality. We should increase and improve our local products so that we can compete in the global market.

A لابد أن يسير الإنتاج جنبًا إلى جنب مع الجودة العالمية. وعلينا زيادة وتحسين منتجاتنا المحلية للمنافسة في السوق العالمية و الوطن العربي.

B لابد أن يسير الابتكار جنبًا إلى جنب مع الجودة العالية. وعلينا زيادة تصدير منتجاتنا المحلية لمواجهة المنافسة في السوق العالمية.

C لابد أن يسير الإنتاج جنبًا إلى جنب مع الجودة العالية. وعلينا زيادة وتحسين منتجاتنا المحلية للمنافسة في السوق العالمية.

D لابد أن يسير الإنتاج جنبًا إلى جنب مع الكمية العالية. وعلينا زيادة وتحسين منتجاتنا المصرية لمواجهة المنافسة في كل مكان.

40 **Write an essay of about 200 words on your duty towards your country.**

Practice Exercises 2

Choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

1 You look exhausted! I think you should consider .... to bed earlier.
A to go **B** of going **C** going **D** go

2 I like to go to work on time. I usually .... early to avoid the traffic.
A sit down **B** turn off **C** catch up **D** set off

3 I don't think you should risk .... out in this heat. It's far too hot right now.
A going **B** to go **C** go **D** to going

4 Do your parents allow you .... out later at weekends?
A stay **B** to stay **C** to staying **D** staying

5 By next October, my father .... a bigger house.
A will buy **B** would buy **C** will have bought **D** had bought

6 You can use this expression to say goodbye at the end of an email to a good friend:
A Kind regards **B** I enjoyed reading your email
C All the best **D** It's great to hear from you

7 What can you use when writing an email to a friend?
A contractions **B** full forms **C** passive voice **D** direct speech

8 Which option is not a good way to finish an email to a close friend?
A See you soon **B** Yours sincerely **C** Goodbye **D** All the best

9 Which of the following is correctly structured to show regret?
A I should revise well for the exam. **C** I needn't revise well for the exam.
B I should have revised well for the exam. **D** I oughtn't to have revised well for the exam.

10 'Some employees are often overworked and are clearly heading for burnout. Despite this, they carry on, as they are aware of the need to increase their productivity'. This could be part of an article about the problem of ....
A mental health and well-being. **B** time management of certain employees.
C alternative ways of working. **D** the need for companies to increase productivity.

11 Don't worry; I won't leave until you ....
A have been arrived **C** had arrived
B will arrive **D** have arrived

12 My friend .... the present and tied it in ribbon.
A tricked **B** appeared **C** trapped **D** wrapped

13 Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
A I haven't seen him for the last time we met in the club.
B I haven't seen him since the last time we met in the club.
C I haven't seen him since the last time we have met in the club.
D I didn't see him since the last time we met in the club.

14 My sister is a nurse. She won a/an .... for her work during the Coronavirus pandemic.
A competition **B** medal **C** award **D** race

15 .... I had heard the good news, I immediately congratulated my friend.
A Then **B** So
C Once **D** Before

16 Hazem always works to a plan and organizes his time perfectly. He has an excellent .... skill.
A time consuming **B** procrastination
C time management **D** critical thinking

17 Which of the following is structurally correct?
A I won't go home until I had finished all my work.
B I won't go home until I finished all my work.
C I didn't go home until I have finished all my work.
D I didn't go home until I had finished all my work.

18 My father advises me to stop studying when I feel exhausted because my concentration ....
A increases **B** declines **C** improves **D** moves

19 I always try to avoid .... with bad friends.
A mixing **B** to mix **C** mix **D** to mixing

20 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
A Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part time accountant.
B Adel, who lives in Aswan is a part-time accountant.
C Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
D Adel who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.

21 I like reading short stories. Moreover, I am fond of writing poetry. This shows ....
A reason **B** cause **C** addition **D** contrast

22 Which of the following sentences can be used to start an essay on overpopulation ....
A It is crystal clear that overpopulation is one of the biggest challenges we need to face.
B In conclusion, facing overpopulation is the responsibility of the government as well as individuals.
C However, still some people insist on having big families.
D In addition, it is not easy to provide jobs for the increasing numbers of graduates.

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

A Due to the global pandemic, the Egyptian Ministry of ICT noted an almost 50% increase in internet consumption as workers were encouraged to work from home. Many saw this as a positive move and some companies have closed their offices as their employees continue to work from home. However, there are also disadvantages that need to be considered.

A significant advantage for the company is increased productivity. The home office ensures a higher level of efficiency as it is adapted perfectly to the employee.There are no distractions by workmates or background noise and they have their favourite food too! With less time needed to commute, they can spend more time with their families. This increases well-being which, in turn, can increase productivity.

Despite the many advantages, there are also some disadvantages. Many who worked from home claimed that they worked more hours than in the office. Furthermore, some complained that although they saved money on transport they had increased costs in water and electricity. Poor furniture or physical space is also another issue to take into account. However, the biggest problem has been the feeling of isolation and lack of personal contact with workmates. With 300 million workers globally suffering from mental health issues as a result of working from home, doctors are claiming mental health problems will be the next problem to affect the world.

23 The general idea of the text is that ....
A the possibility of working from home was discovered as a result of the pandemic
B most people only find positive things about working from home
C there are advantages and disadvantages to working from home
D working at home allows you to eat your favourite meals

24 Which one is not an advantage of working from home mentioned in the text?
A more time with family
B higher levels of productivity
C more time to work
D increased feeling of well-being

25 Which one is not a disadvantage of working from home mentioned in the text?
A headaches due to lots of screen time
B less social contact with colleagues
C increased mental health problems
D higher cost of bills

26 The text says that the global pandemic increased internet use by nearly 50% ....
A so people suffered mental health problems at home
B as workers were encouraged to work from home
C of offices closed as a result
D to continue working in the office

27 The text says that the employees who had to work from home during the pandemic said ....
A they frequently ate too much
B they enjoyed seeing their families more
C they liked being able to work in informal clothes
D they were frequently working a higher number of hours

28 Which expression in the text means 'very important'?
A take into account
B play a vital role
C a significant advantage
D need to be remembered

B

How would you feel if you spent many months without seeing your friends and family? Would you be happy to live in a very small space, with the same people for many weeks? These are the conditions that astronauts have to face, so scientists are looking into the best ways to help them with their mental health problems.

In 1982, a Russian astronaut called Valentin Lebedev had been travelling in space for seven months when he started to become more and more depressed. This was the first time that scientists realised that mental health could be a problem for astronauts, who need to carry out important and often dangerous tasks.

Many astronauts face problems because time is so different in space. For example, on the International Space Station (ISS), astronauts see the sun rise and set 16 times in one day. This makes it very hard for them to sleep. Spacecrafts also use blue light, which is the same light we use for computers and TV screens. Blue light also stops us from wanting to sleep, which is why you should not look at screens before you go to bed!

Until scientists have done research on more astronauts, we won't fully understand the effects of space travel on their mental health. However, scientists claim that mental health problems will be more likely when astronauts start to make journeys to planets such as Mars, which might take 18 months or more. As a result, people who want to become astronauts need special training on how to deal with stress.

The astronauts of the future will certainly have a lot more support than they did in the past. Already on the ISS, astronauts spend a lot of time taking exercise, relaxing, eating healthy food and talking to their families: all good ways to stay mentally healthy!

29 The main idea in the first paragraph is ....
A different mental health problems
B space exploration
C the situations astronauts have to face in space
D the depression the Russian astronaut had

30 Due to the different time in space, ...
A many astronauts have heart diseases
B a lot of astronauts face problems
C all astronauts refuse to go to space
D astronauts find it easy to sleep there

31 Those who want to work as astronauts have to ....
A accompany their families to avoid loneliness
B make the time of the journey to planets such as Mars less
C forget all about mental heath
D learn how to cope with stress

32 The underlined word "conditions" in the first paragraph is a synonym of ....
A terms
B results
C causes
D circumstances

33 The underlined word "This" in the third paragraph refers to ....
A International Space Station
B blue light
C the different time
D the light of the moon

34 The astronauts of the future will surely have a lot more .... than they had in the past.
A difficulties
B facilities
C time difference
D problems

35 In the future, mental health problems that astronauts could face are likely to be ....
A fewer
B more
C less
D the same

Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D.

36 الماء أساس حياة الإنسان والحيوان والنبات، واستخدامه لا يقتصر على الشرب فقط، بل هو أساس الأمن الغذائي بالنسبة للإنسان والحيوان، ذلك لابد من استخدامه بعناية كبيرة.

A Water is the basis of human, animal and planet life, and its use is not limited to drinking only, but is the basis of food security for humans and animals. Therefore, it must be used with great care.

B Water is the basis of human, animal and plant life, and its use is not limited to drinking only, but it is also the basis of food security for humans and animals. Therefore, it must be used with great care.

C Water is the basis of humane, animal and plant life, and its use is not limited to drinking only, but is the basis of food safety for humans and animals. Therefore, it must be used with great care.

D Water is the basis of human, animal and plant life, and its use is not limited to cooking only, but is the basis of food security for humans and animals. However, it must be used with great care.

37 One's well-being is high priority to maintain health and social care. Therefore, we should pay more attention to our well-being, so we can have an influential role in life.

A تُعد الرعاية الصحية أولوية قصوى في الحفاظ على الرعاية الاجتماعية. ومن ثم، يجب أن نولي ذلك العناية الواجبة ليكون لنا دورٌ مؤثرٌ في الحياة.

B تُعد الرعاية الاجتماعية أولوية قصوى في الحفاظ على الناحية الصحية، ولهذا السبب، يجب أن نولي ذلك العناية الواجبة ليكون لنا دورٌ مؤثرٌ في الحياة.

C تُعد الرعاية الاجتماعية أولوية عالية في الحفاظ على الصحة النفسية، ومن أجل هذا، يجب أن نولي المزيد من الاهتمام للرفاهية ليكون لنا دورٌ مؤثرٌ في الحياة.

D يُعد الاهتمام بالنفس أولوية عالية في الحفاظ على الرعاية الصحية والاجتماعية. ولذلك، يجب أن نولي المزيد من الاهتمام بأنفسنا ليكون لنا دورٌ مؤثرٌ في الحياة.

38 Encouraging people to work from home is very useful in times of epidemics. This, in turn, helps us to save time and effort and keeps us away from infection.

A إن تشجيع الناس على الإقامة في المنزل مفيد للغاية في وقت انتشار الأوبئة. وهذا بدوره يساعدنا على توفير الوقت والابتعاد عن العدوى.

B إن تشجيع الناس على العمل من المنزل ملائم للغاية في وقت انتشار الأوبئة. وهذا بدوره يساعدنا على توفير المال والجهد والابتعاد عن العدوى.

C إن تشجيع الناس على العمل من المنزل مفيد للغاية في وقت انتشار الأوبئة. وهذا بدوره يساعدنا على توفير الوقت والجهد والابتعاد عن العدوى.

D تشجع الحكومة الناس على العمل من المنزل لأنه مفيد للغاية في وقت علاج الأوبئة. وهذا بدوره يساعدنا على توفير الوقت والجهد وتقليل العدوى.

39 Reading is very useful. It stimulates the memory centres of your mind and arouses your imagination. Also, it helps recall information and stabilise your emotions.

A القراءة شيقة جدًا. فهي تحفز مراكز الذكرى في عقلك وتثير خيالك. كما أنها تساعد في استدعاء المعلومات وكذلك استعراض عواطفك.

B القراءة مفيدة جدًا. فهي تحفز مراكز الذاكرة في عقلك وتثير خيالك. كما أنها تساعد في استدعاء المعلومات وكذلك استقرار عواطفك.

C القراءة مفيدة جدًا. فهي تبني مراكز الذاكرة في عقلك وتُثري خيالك. كما أنها تساعد في زيادة المعلومات وكذلك استقرار عواطفك.

D القراءة مفيدة جدًا. فهي تحفز مراكز الذاكرة في خيالك، وتثير عقلك. كما أنها تساعد في استدعاء المعلومات وكذلك استمرار عواطفك.

40 **Write a reflective essay of about 200 words on the importance of time management and productivity.**

3 Practice Exercises 3

Choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

1 The lawyer accused the prisoner .... in his statement.
A of lying **B** to lie **C** with lying **D** of lie

2 I went to university to get this degree in physics, which means I am now a .... physicist.
A lecturer **B** important **C** role model **D** qualified

3 The Egyptian tennis player got into the final .... of the tournament.
A court **B** Grand Slams **C** round **D** team

4 The team .... training together for months before they were given the chance to compete.
A have been **B** had been **C** has been **D** will have been

5 I expected my friend to help me, but he let me ....
A in **B** off **C** down **D** to

6 When starting an email to a friend, it is a good idea to ...
A say that you will write to them soon.
B ask about their school friends.
C give the necessary information they are looking for.
D ask how they are and tell them something about you.

7 Which expressions can you not use to start your final paragraph in an essay?
A To sum up **B** In conclusion **C** To conclude **D** Firstly

8 Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay? There is more than one answer.
A In conclusion, Lastly, In summary **B** On the one hand, On the other hand
C However, In contrast, Nevertheless **D** Firstly, Secondly, Finally

9 Which of the following is correctly structured?
A I met Eissa last week. I haven't met him since 2018.
B I met Eissa last week. I hadn't met him since 2018.
C I will meet Eissa next week. I hadn't met him since 2018.
D I have met Eissa last week. I hadn't met since 2018.

10 'This physicist, who broke all the stereotypes of the time, is now a much admired role model for many aspiring female scientists'. This could be part of an article about ...
A the inspiration of historic female figures.
B the difficulties male scientists face in their jobs.
C why it is necessary to be passionate about your job.
D why science is not an easy area to work in.

11 Efficient teachers usually use different strategies to assess students' .... at school.
A replacement **B** movement **C** achievement **D** encouragement

12 It is not easy to make Peter .... his mind; he's very stubborn.
A to change **B** changes **C** change **D** to changing

13 Scientists are still trying to discover more and more about the .... around us.
A universe **B** astronomers **C** astronauts **D** superstitions

14 Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
A No sooner I had typed the report, than I emailed the manager.
B No sooner had I typed the report, than I emailed the manager.
C I had no sooner typed the report when I emailed the manager.
D No sooner I had typed the report when I emailed the manager.

15 The government has designed a new system to .... with the floods we sometimes have in coastal cities.
A cure **B** carry **C** cope **D** care

16 My uncle .... as a sales manager for twenty years, but now he has his own business.
A had worked **B** is working **C** has worked **D** worked

17 A .... Is the place where people are buried.
A museum **B** graveyard **C** shipyard **D** mansion

18 I haven't travelled to my village by train .... my early childhood.
A when **B** ago **C** for **D** since

19 The police are looking for a/an .... who has escaped from prison.
A officer **B** victim **C** convict **D** guard

20 Which of the following is structurally correct?
A Since years, I haven't played football.
B It's years since I have last played football.
C It's years since I played football.
D I had played football years ago.

21 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
A Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology, chemistry German and physics.
B Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic English, biology, chemistry, German and physics
C Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
D Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology chemistry, German and physics.

22 One of the following sentences can't be used when you conclude an essay on the advantages of the internet:
A To sum up, the internet is one of the most useful inventions.
B In my opinion, the internet has a lot of drawbacks in case we use it badly.
C In conclusion, the internet is very useful to all of us.
D In brief, the internet has made the world a small village.

Read the following passages then choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

A Ever since human beings started creating new ways of doing things, there have been fears they would be replaced by technology. However, in the twenty-first century technology is helping us, not taking our place. There have been fears that Artificial Intelligence (AI) may replace teachers. However, it appears that teaching is a job which requires a great deal of emotional intelligence and creativity which AI has not mastered yet. Having said that, it is true that AI will become an essential tool for teachers for many of their day-to-day tasks.

Some Learning Management Systems (LMS) use AI to make online teaching easier by reducing teacher's workload and helping them to be more productive, and therefore improving well-being. This company offers the possibility of adapting learning plans to individual students and creating course content based on student's needs. This will allow teachers and teaching organisations to offer much more effective learning experiences for online students of the future.

In conclusion, AI will continue to offer help to teachers but will never replace them.

23 The general idea of the text is ...
A that technology will continue to offer solutions for teachers and students.
B that artificial intelligence will allow teachers to have more free time.
C that jobs in the future are in danger as a result of artificial intelligence.
D that teachers will have more work to do in the future.

24 According to the passage, AI can ...
A help students only.
B help teachers and students.
C replace teachers.
D hinders teachers' productivity.

25 How does the text say AI can help teachers in the future?
A It will allow them to create tests for students more quickly.
B It will increase their productivity by taking on repetitive jobs.
C It will allow teachers to enjoy new hobbies and interests.
D It will mean they will get paid less as they will work less.

26 Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage:
A A lot of people are afraid that technology will replace them.
B We should not depend on technology.
C AI can reduce teachers' workloads.
D Technology can help teachers to be more creative.

27 Learning Management Systems offer AI solutions which ...
A will replace many classroom teachers in the future.
B might provide solutions to some teachers online.
C will not be so effective for teachers who do not teach online.
D can help online teachers with many of the things they need to do.

28 Which expression in the text means 'things you have to do every day'?
A every other day **B** needs **C** day-to-day **D** ever since

B When people retire, they will probably have been working for 40 years or more. But how productive will they have been in that time? We have been studying productivity, and the results are very interesting.

Working hours around the world vary, but people in Egypt work an average of 40 hours a week and no more than 48 hours a week, which is similar to most other countries. In the USA, however, many people working in technology and banking often work over 60 hours a week. This could be because phones and laptops mean that people can work even when they are not in the office.

However, a study by Professor Pencavel, from Stanford University in the USA, concluded that these extra hours do not mean a person gets more things done. Professor Pencavel reported that a person's productivity declined very quickly after they had worked 50 hours a week. In fact, a person doing 70 hours a week did the same amount of work as a person doing 55 hours.

There have been several studies into the effects of work on health. The economist, Nolan Pope, studied how the time of day affects productivity, and he found that people are naturally more productive at certain times of the day: in particular, before around 1pm. There have been many other studies into workplace stress, and <u>these</u> indicate that long work hours are linked to exhaustion, burnout and poor health.

In conclusion, to aid our health, it is important that we work around the hours of the day when we are most productive and this should help make us happier.

29 The best title for the passage is ....
A Mental health
B The effects of work on health
C Work and productivity
D Creativity and productivity

30 According to the passage, we should ....
A increase productivity according to the money we get
B do extra work however tired we are
C work even when we are exhausted to earn more and feel happier
D work when we aren't exhausted to be productive and feel happier

31 The economist, Nolan Pope, ...
A considered the relation between working hours and pay
B stated that a person doing 70 hours a week could do the same amount of work as a person doing 55 hours
C studied the relation between the time of day and productivity
D concluded that extra working hours do not increase productivity

32 People in Egypt work an average of nearly .... hours a day, six days a week.
A five
B seven
C nine
D eleven

33 Extra working hours do not ....
A necessarily mean increasing productivity
B mean getting extra pay
C cause burnout
D happen all over the world

34 According to the passage, working hours in Egypt are ……… most other countries.

A nearly the same as

B a lot fewer than

C different from

D aren't like

35 People's productivity could decline after they work 50 hours a week. Decline is an antonym of …...

A remove

B decrease

C increase

D agree

36 The underlined word *these* in the fourth paragraph refers to …………

A effects of work

B other studies

C certain times

D working hours

Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D.

37 لابد أن تتعلم كيفية إدارة الوقت وترتيب أولوياتك حتى تنجز الكثير من المهام المختلفة بكفاءة وفي وقت مناسب، وهذا بالتأكيد يجعلك شخصاً منتجاً وناجحًا في الحياة.

A You must learn how to arrange your time and manage your priorities in order to accomplish a lot of different tasks efficiently promptly. This definitely makes you a productive and successful person in life.

B You must learn how to manage your time and arrange your priorities to accomplish a lot of different tasks sufficiently promptly. This definitely makes you a productive and successful person in career.

C You must learn how to manage your time and arrange your priorities to accomplish a lot of different tasks efficiently in a timely manner. This definitely makes you a productive and successful person in life.

D You must learn when to manage your time and arrange your priorities in order to refresh a lot of different tasks efficiently in a timely manner. This definitely makes you a consumer and successful person in life.

38 خلال العام أو العامين المقبلين، سيعمل معظمنا عبر الإنترنت بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي. هل تعتقد أن هذا سيمكننا من تحقيق المزيد من التقدم؟

A Within the next year or two, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to achieve more progress?

B Within the next year or two, all of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us achieve more progress?

C With the next year or two, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to believe more progress?

D Within the next years, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to realize more ambitions?

39 You should be ambitious. You must always have some targets and a role model to motivate you to do your best to accomplish all your dreams in life.

A يجب أن تكون طموحاً. فلابد أن يكون لديك دائمًا مجموعة من الأحلام ونموذج يُحتذى به لتحفيزك على بذل قصارى جهدك لتحقيق كل أهدافك في الحياة.

B يجب أن تكون صالحاً. فلابد أن يكون لديك دائمًا مجموعة من الأهداف ونموذج عالمي لتحفيزك على بذل قصارى جهدك لتحقيق كل أحلامك في الحياة.

C يجب أن تكون طموحاً. فلابد أن يكون لديك دائمًا كمية من الأموال ونموذج يُحتذى به لتحفيزك على بذل قصارى جهدك لتحقيق بعض أحلامك في الحياة.

D يجب أن تكون طموحاً. فلابد أن يكون لديك دائمًا مجموعة من الأهداف ونموذج يُحتذى به لتحفيزك على بذل قصارى جهدك لتحقيق كل أحلامك في الحياة.

40 Education is one of the most important forms of investment. This, in turn, enables the ministry of education to create productive and creative citizens.

A يُعد التعلم من أهم أشكال الاستثمار. وهذا بدوره يُمكّن الدولة من خلق مواطنين منتجين ومبدعين.

B يُعتبر التعليم من أهم أشكال الاستثمار. وهذا بدوره يُمكّن وزارة التربية والتعليم من خلق مواطنين منتجين ومبدعين.

C إن التعليم من أهم نتائج الاستثمار. وهذا بدوره يحفز الحكومة من خلق مواطنين منتجين ومبدعين.

D التعليم من أقل أشكال الاستثمار. وهذا بدوره يعوق وزارة التربية والتعليم من خلق مواطنين منتجين ومبدعين.

41 Write about 200 words on one of the following:

A A summary of Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*, Chapters 1-6

B A report on how women are getting equal work opportunities over the last ten years

TRANSLATION

لكي تتمكن من الترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية الي العربية و العكس ينبغي أن:

- يكون لديك حصيلة لغوية جيدة و هنا أقصد المفردات او الكلمات
- يكون ملم بأجزاء الكلام وكيفية تكوين الجملة بطريقة سليمة و هنا أقصد اساسيات الجرامر

ملاحظات هامة عند الترجمة

- قم بقراءة القطعة لتعرف الموضوع والفكرة الأساسية
- قم بقراءة القطعة مرة أخري وعلم علي الكلمات التي لا تعرفها
- خمن الكلمات التي تجهلها حسب السياق العام للترجمة
- مهم جدا ان تكون الترجمة كلية وليست حرفية حتي يستقيم المعني الكلي
- الجملة في الانجليزية تكون اسمية أي تبدأ بفاعل ولكن في العربية تكون فعلية او اسمية كالتالي:

Scientists are trying to find a cure for virus corona.

يحاول العلماء أن يجدوا علاجا لفيروس كورونا.

- اذا بدأت الجملة في اللغة العربية بـ (إن + مصدر) تكون ترجمتها بالإنجليزية (....ing) كالتالي:

إن سرقة أموال الأخرين جريمة.

Stealing others' money is a crime.

- هناك أفعال في العربية لا تترجم مثل (تعمل-تقوم) حرفيا وقد تسقط فمثلا:

تقوم الحكومة بتوفير فرص عمل للشباب.

The government provides job opportunities for young people.

- احرص علي ربط الجمل المترجمة من الانجليزية الي العربية بروابط ملائمة مثل (و-ف-ثم ومن ثم ...)

Success in life depends on patience and hard work. A pupil who starts learning his lesson from the beginning of the year will find no difficulty in passing his examination.

يعتمد النجاح في الحياة على الصبر والعمل الجاد **ولذلك** فان التلميذ الذي يبدأ في تعلم دروسه من بداية العام لن يجد صعوبة في اجتياز الامتحان.

- بالنسبة لـ verb to be في المضارع لا يترجم حرفيا ولكن مع سياق الكلام ولكنه يترجم اذا كان ماضي:

The corona pandemic **is** the most dangerous we face.

إن جائحة كورونا أخطر تحدي نواجهه. فهنا استخدما (إن) ويمكن استخدام (تعتبر) أو ما يتناسب

They were at school. هم كانوا في المدرسة

- الصفة تسبق الموصوف في الانجليزية عكس العربية

Artificial intelligence الذكاء الصناعي high standard of living مستوي معيشة مرتفع

- بعض الافعال تأتي بعدها صفات وليس احوال مثل look/seem/sound/smell/taste/feel

This soup tastes delicious. هذه الشوربة مذاقها لذيذ

- لام التعليل تترجم إلي (to/in order to/so as to+ inf.):

هو يعمل بجد ليسدد ديونه.

He works hard to pay back his debts.

- كلمة "لقد" بدون اشارة لماضي لا تترجم وانما يستخدم الفعل مضارع تام

لقد بدأت الحكومة ان تنتبه للتعليم.

The state has started to pay attention to Education.

- المفعول المطلق لا يترجم ولكنه يحول لظرف:

تطورت الصناعة **تطورا** عظيما.

Industry has greatly developed.

- بعض أفعال اللغة الانجليزية لا يأتي بعدها حرف جر وعند ترجمتها الي العربية نضع حرف جر:

Admire	**يعجب بـ**	**Affect**	**يؤثر على**
Sacrifice	**يضحي بـ**	**enjoy**	**يستمتع بـ**
Join	**يلتحق بـ**	**feel**	**يشعر بـ**
Reach	**يصل الي**	**Celebrate**	**يحتفل بـ**
Include	**يشتمل على**	**arrest**	**يقبض على**
Fear	**يخاف على**	**Contain**	**يحتوى على**
Recognize	**يتعرف على**	**Seek**	**يسعي الي**

He recognized his friend. هو لم يتعرف علي صديقه.



- عبارة مثل (يجب أو ينبغي أن يكون هناك) تترجم كالتالي:

There must be …. There should be …

كلمات هامة للترجمة

over hunting	الصيد الجائر	assure	يؤكد
extinct	ينقرض	extinction	انقراض
volcanic ash	الرماد البركاني	disruption	تعطيل
illegal	غير شرعي	immigration	هجرة
issue	قضية – مسألة	losses	خسائر
pollution	تلوث	human rights	حقوق الإنسان
flourish	يزدهر	war victims	ضحايا الحروب
decline	ينخفض / انخفاض	swine flu	أنفلونزا الخنازير
life insurance	التأمين علي الحياة	non-governmental	غير حكومي
with regard to	فيما يتعلق بـ	supporters	مؤيدون
great efforts	جهود عظيمة	rights and duties	الحقوق و الواجبات
supply and demand	العرض و الطلب	carry out projects	ينفذ مشروعات
does its best	تبذل ما بوسعها	make great progress	يحقق تقدما عظيما
in all fields	في جميع المجالات	all over Egypt	في كل أنحاء مصر
national income	الدخل القومي	raise the standard of living	يرفع مستوى المعيشة
economic problems	مشكلات اقتصادية	job opportunities	فرص العمل
developed countries	الدول المتقدمة	desert reclamation	استصلاح الصحراء
terrorism	الإرهاب	an urgent solution to	حل عاجل لـ
extensively	علي نطاق واسع	ministry of education	وزارة التعليم
natural resources	الموارد الطبيعية	mass media	وسائل الإعلام
take measures	يتخذ إجراءات	make great achievement	يحقق إنجازات عظيمة
preserve the environment	يحافظ علي البيئة	harmful to	ضار لـ
threaten	تهدد	suffer from	يعاني من
pollution	تلوث	over population	الزيادة السكانية
cure for	علاج لـ	means of transport	وسائل النقل
self-confidence	الثقة بالنفس	self-control	التحكم بالنفس
moral values	قيم أخلاقية	vast areas	مناطق شاسعة
reclaim the desert	يستصلح الصحراء	spaceships	سفن الفضاء
invade	يغزو	investment	استثمار
current events	أحداث جارية	industrial sector	القطاع الصناعي
combat	يكافح	private sector	القطاع الخاص
make up for	يعوض	establish –set up	يؤسس-ينشئ
prevalence of peace	احلال السلام	justice	العدل
based on	القائم علي	attitude	موقف
consumption	استهلاك	mass destruction weapons	اسلحة دمار شامل
illiteracy	الأمية	eliminate	يمحو
loyalty	ولاء	satellite channels	قنوات فضائية
beam	تبث	symbol of	رمز لـ
by all means	بكل الوسائل	protect our economy	نحمي اقتصادنا
ignorance	الجهل	birth control	تحديد النسل
unemployment	البطالة	at a great speed	بسرعة كبيرة
available	متاح	feverish race	سباق شديد
public awareness	الوعي العام	distinguished thinkers	مفكرين متميزين



rationalization	ترشيد	tourism	السياحة
tourist assets	مقومات سياحية	health care	الرعاية الصحية
family planning	تنظيم الأسرة	school activities	أنشطة مدرسية
communication	اتصال	the press	الصحافة
anti-smoking campaigns	حملات ضد التدخين	solutions	حلول
co-operation	التعاون	sacrifice	تضحية
overcrowded cities	مدن مكدسة	civilization	حضارة
under violent attack	تحت هجوم عنيف	convince	يقنع
stimulate	يحث	destruction	دمار - تدمير
warnings	تحذيرات	addiction	ادمان
motto	شعار	united nations organization	منظمة الأمم المتحدة
practise sport	يمارس الرياضة	avoid	يتجنب
taking drugs	تعاطي المخدرات	give up	يقلع عن
occupation	احتلال	unite	يتحد
support	يساند	festival	مهرجان
aim at	يهدف الي	leisure	وقت الفراغ
benefit	يفيد-يستفيد-فائدة	productive society	مجتمع منتج
cultural wealth	ثروة ثقافية	aggression	عدوان
aggressive	عدواني	suicide	انتحار
development	تطور	improvement	تحسن
impose	يفرض	punishment	عقاب
Arab league	جامعة الدول العربية	objective dialogue	حوار موضوعي
atomic energy	الطاقة الذرية	nuclear energy	الطاقة النووية
overcome	يتغلب علي	deal with	يتعامل مع
summit conference	مؤتمر قمة	Mother day	عيد الأم
Labour Day	عيد العمال	Victory day	عيد النصر
Valentine’s Day	عيد الحب	environmental problems	مشاكل بيئية
volume of the world trade	حجم التجارة العالمية	millennium	ألفية
century	قرن (100 سنة)	decade	العقد (10 سنين)
Africa Cup of Nations	كأس الأمم الإفريقية	world cup	كأس العالم
independence		summit conference	مؤتمر قمة
anti-smoking campaigns	حملات ضد التدخين	unemployment	البطالة
birth control	تحديد النسل	moral values	قيم أخلاقية
eliminate	يمحي – يزيل	illiteracy	الأمية
eagles	نسور	unite	يوحد
secure shelter	يكفل مأوي	social solidarity	التضامن الاجتماعي
uproot	يستأصل	man’s evolution	رقي الإنسان
mislead	يضلل	emancipation	تحرير (المرأة مثلا)
promising	واعد	spread	ينشر
united nations	الأمم المتحدة	generation	جيل
environment	البيئة	economic reform	اصلاح اقتصادي
drought	الجفاف	prosperity	ازدهار
independence	استقلال	liberation	تحرير (دولة مثلا)

in recognition of	تقديرا لـ	educated	متعلم
youth	الشباب	uneducated	غير متعلم
state	الدولة	rural	ريفي
social fund for	الصندوق	economic reform	الإصلاح الاقتصادي



development	الاجتماعي للتنمية		
aim at	يهدف الي	communities	مجتمعات
provide	يوفر-يزود	requirements	متطلبات
job opportunities	فرص العمل	contribute to	يشارك-يساهم
solve	يحل	benefit from	يستفيد من
solution	حل	throughout	طوال
unemployment	البطالة	communication	الاتصال
side effects	أثار جانبية	chance	فرصة
urban	مدني	individuals	افراد
route	ارض	obtain	يحصل علي
feverish	محموم	mass information	معلومات إجمالية
witness	شاهد	available	متاح
bedouins	البدو	race	سباق
camp	يعسكر –معسكر	among	بين
crusaders	الصليبيين	nation	الأمة
forts	قلاع	advanced	متقدم
meeting point	نقطة التقاء-ملتقي	technology	تكنولوجيا
religion	الدين	environment	البيئة
crossroads	ملتقي الطرق	environmental	بيئي
education for all	التعليم للجميع	originate from	ينشأ من
relation	العلاقة	no longer	لم يعد
man	الإنسان	Exert (effort)	يبذل (جهد)
nature	الطبيعة	subtle	دقيق
natural surroundings	البيئة الطبيعية	efforts	جهود
pollution	التلوث	persuade	يقنع
for instance	علي سبيل المثال	product	منتج
arises from	تنجم عن	classify	يصنف
unwise	غير الحكيم-الجائر	weakness	الضعف
source	مصدر	essential	ضروري
resource	مورد	tourism	السياحة
reach=get to	يصل الي	pillar	دعامة
balanced	متوازن	activity	نشاط
components	مكونات	revenue	عائد
hence	ومن ثم	represent	يمثل –ينوب عن
deepen	يعمق	common marker	سوق مشتركة
awareness	الوعي	total	إجمالي
transfer	نقل	foreign exchange income	دخل التبادل الخارجي
mode	أسلوب	outstanding	بارز
behaviour	السلوك	assets	أصول – مقومات
preserve	يحفظ	gain	يكتسب
preservation	الحفظ	unique	فريد
willingness	عن طيب خاطر	competitive	منافس
avoid	يتجنب	edge	مكان
influence	تأثير	map	خريطة
advertisements	الإعلانات	run	يدير
pride	فخر –يتفاخر	expertise	خبرة
taste	ذوق	pre-packed	جاهزة
stress	التوتر	in other words	بمعني أخر
enemy	العدو	purpose	غرض-هدف
warn	يحذر	sorrow	الحزن
pressure	الضغط	unrest	قلق-توتر



notice	يلاحظ	dissatisfaction	عدم الرضا
signals	إشارات	standard of living	مستوي المعيشة
needless to say	لا حاجة للقول ان	nourishment	الطعام
liable to	معرض ل	bondage	العبودية
err	يخطئ	struggle	كفاح-نضال
mislead	يضلل	secure	يؤمن
inexperience	نقص الخبرة	security	الأمن
faculties	الكليات	shelter	مأوي
distinguish	يميز	Nile basin	حوض النيل
good	الخير	tame	يروض
evil	الشر	achieve	يحقق
tendency	ميل	utmost	أقصي
uproot=root out	يقتلع	for the sake of	لأجل-لصالح
seek	السعي-يسعي	futuristic	مستقبلي
peace	السلام	make use of	يستفيد من
war	الحرب	fit	لائق
require	يتطلب	primitive	بدائي
patience	الصبر	resort	منتجع
compromises	تسويات	pollutants	ملوثات
face to face	وجها لوجه	attention	انتباه
warring	المتحارب	herbal medicine	العلاج بالأعشاب
party	الطرف	substance	مادة
conflict	الصراع	droplets	رذاذ
infect	يعدي	wealth	الثروة
cell	خلية	duty	واجب
lungs	الرئتين	invading	غزو
range from	يمتد من	call	دعوة
splendid	رائع	stability	الاستقرار
treasure	كنز	issue	قضية
pain	الم	fortify	يحصن
suffer from	يعاني من	magic	السحر
stage	مرحلة	dealing with	التعامل مع
emancipation	تحرير	territorial	إقليمي
law of gravitation	قانون الجاذبية	international	دولي
mystery	سر	solidarity	تماسك
planets	كواكب	quiver	الكنانة
reflect	يعكس	envy	الحسد
creator	الخالق	national unity	الوحدة الوطنية
creature	مخلوق	condensed	مكثفة
advance= progress	التقدم	information campaigns	حملات إعلانية
jellyfish	قنديل البحر	against	ضد
encourage	يشجع	marked by	يتميز ب
explosion	انفجار	exceed	يتعدى
serious	خطير-جاد	borders	حدود
face	يواجه	exciting matter	مادة للإثارة
welfare	الرفاهية	back to back	متتالي
prosperity	الرخاء	argumentative	مثير للجدل
series	سلسلة	event	حدث
culture	الثقافة	make us sleepless	يقض المضاجع
cultural	ثقافي	scarce	نادر
fungi	فطريات	united nations	الأمم المتحدة



donate	وهب	talented	موهوب
if exploited well	لو أحسن استغلالها	talent	موهبة
tower	برج	form	يشكل –يكون
World trade center	مركز التجارة العالمي	factors	عوامل
balance	توازن	attraction	جاذبية
continent	قارة	unique	فريد
adopt	يتبنى	depend on	يعتمد علي
conference	مؤتمر	beauty	الجمال
terrorism	الإرهاب	multi-media	الوسائط المتعددة
umbrella	مظلة	industry	الصناعة
promising	واعد	activity	نشاط
impose	يفرض	location	موقع
globalization	العولمة	role	دور
revolution	ثورة	scientific research	البحث العلمي
science	العلم	prove	يبرهن-يثبت
outstanding	بارز	catching cancer	الإصابة بالسرطان
through ages	عبر السنين	threat	تهديد
indicate	يوضح	threaten	يهدد
civilization	الحضارة	rate	معدل
youth	الشباب	incredible	لا يصدق-فظيع
double edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين	a peace loving country	بلد محب للسلام
ladder	سلم	tanks to	بفضل
tool	أداة	cope with=catch up with	يساير
destruction	تدمير	humanity	البشرية
aim at	يهدف الي	aware of	مدرك ل
course	مسار-دورة	free trade area	منطقة التجارة الحرة
exhaust	يستنزف-ينهك	elements	عناصر
misguidance=misleading	تضليل	labour	الايدي العاملة
promotion	الترويج	remedial tourism	السياحة العلاجية
charlatanism	الدجل	housing problem	مشكلة الإسكان
fable	الخرافة	achievement	انجاز
erect	يشيد	peace	السلام
all over the world	الصعيد العالمي	sacrifice	يضحي
combating	مكافحة	comprehensive	شامل
waste of water	تبدد المياه	hesitate	يتردد
eco-tourism	السياحة البيئية	leading	رائد-هام
natural remedies	العلاج الطبيعي	surrounded by	محاط ب
methods	طرق-وسائل	be away from	بمعزل عن
low cost	تكلفة رخيصة	has taken great steps	اتخذت خطوات كبيرة
make use of	يستغل	nongovernmental	غير حكومي
materialistic	مادي	organization	منظمة
addressing	معالجة	aggression	اعتداء
civil societies	الجمعيات الأهلية	population explosion	الانفجار السكاني
economic reform	الإصلاح الاقتصادي	great profit	فائدة(ربح) كبيرة
charities	المؤسسات الخيرية	emancipation	تحرير المرأة
cold war	الحرب الباردة	widen	يوسع
unrest	التوتر-الاضطراب	horizon	أفق
delusion	الدجل	victim	ضحية
superstition	الخرافة	integrated system	منظومة متكاملة
biology	التاريخ الطبيعي	invention	اختراع
trials	محاولات	integration	التكامل



self sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي	birth control	تنظيم النسل
infancy	الطفولة	majority	الأغلبية
rush hours	ساعات الذروة	minority	الأقلية
tolerance	التسامح	construction	البناء
drugs	العقاقير	contribution	مساهمة
corruption	الفساد	victory	النصر
deviation	الانحراف	terrorism	الإرهاب
universal	عالمي	delegation	وفد
democracy	الديمقراطية	Book fair	معرض الكتاب
agriculture	الزراعة	negotiations	مفاوضات
knowledge	المعرفه	carelessness	الإهمال
flourish	يزدهر	co-operation	التعاون
practicing	ممارسة	human-rights	حقوق الإنسان
strong will	إرادة قوية	treaty	معاهدة
terrorist movement	حركة إرهابية	investment	الاستثمار
mercy	رحمة	consumption	الاستهلاك
export	يصدر	virtues	فضائل
import	يستورد	renaissance	النهضة
symbol	شعار	event	حدث
poverty	الفقر	reclamation	استصلاح
bright	مشرق	facilities	تسهيلات
Recover (from)	يشفي-يتعافى	coral reefs	الشعب المرجانية
self-reliance	الاعتماد علي الذات	famine=starvation	المجاعة
sanctions	عقوبات	good citizen	مواطن صالح
double	يضاعف	morals	الأخلاق
sooner or later	عاجلا او أجلا	educational aids	مساعدات تعليمية
peace process	عملية السلام	infrastructure	البنية التحتية
propaganda	الدعاية	principal	رئيسي- أساسي

MULTIPLE CHOICE TRANSLATIONS

Translate into English:

تهتم وزارة التربية والتعليم بتطوير المناهج لخلق مواطنين قادرين علي مواكبة التحديات المختلفة في كل مناحي الحياة.

a. The Ministry of Education concerned with developing curricula to build up citizens who are able to cope with the various changes in all fields of life.

b. The Ministry of Education is concerned with developing curricula to build up citizens who are unable to cope with the various challenges in all fields of life.

c. The Ministry of Education is concerned with developing curricula to build up citizens who are able to cope with the various challenges in all fields of life.

d. The Ministry of Education is concerned with developing Egyptian citizens who are able to cope with the various challenges in all fields of life.

Translate into Arabic:

The world is witnessing a lot of epidemics such as the Coronavirus pandemic, which has killed millions of people and affected the world economy seriously.



a. يشهد العالم الكثير من الأوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذي قتل ملايين البشر وأثر بشكل سلبي علي الاقتصاد العالمي.
b. يشهد العالم الكثير من الأوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذي أصاب آلاف البشر وأثر بشكل خطير علي الاقتصاد العلمي.
c. شهد العالم الكثير من الأوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذي قتل ملايين البشر وأثر بشكل سلبي علي الاقتصاد المحلي.
d. يشهد العالم الكثير من الأوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذي أثري ملايين البشر وأثر بشكل خطير علي الاقتصاد العلمي.

Translate into English:

تولي الحكومة اهتماما عظيما بالمرأة حيث منحتها الاهتمام الوفير وجعلتها تشغل أرفع المناصب في مختلف الميادين.

a. The Egyptian government pay great care to women, as it has given them minor attention and made them occupy the highest positions in various fields.

b. The Egyptian government pays great attention to women, as it has given them abundant intention and made them occupy the highest positions in limited fields.

c. The Egyptian government pays great attention to women, as it has given them abundant attention and made them occupy the highest positions in various fields.

d. The Egyptian government pay great protection to women, as it has given them abundant attention and made them occupy the highest positions in various fields.

Translate into Arabic:

Accepting others is a highly civilized trait that we all should have. You can express your opinion and respect the opinion of others as well.

a. يعتبر قبول الأخرين سمة متحضرة للغاية يجب أن نتحلى بها جميعا. يمكنك أن تعبر عن رأيك واحترام أراء الأرين أيضا.
b. يعتبر قبول الأخرين سمة متعصبة للغاية يجب أن نتحلى بها جميعا. يمكنك أن تعبر عن رأيك واحترام أراء الأرين أيضا.
c. يعتبر قبول الأخرين سمة متحضرة للغاية يجب أن نتحلى بها جميعا. يمكنك أن تعبر عن رأيك والاحتراس من أراء الأرين أيضا.
d. يعتبر قبول الأخرين سمة متحضرة للغاية يجب أن نتخلى عنها جميعا. يمكنك أن تعبر عن رأيك واحترام أراء الأرين أيضا.

Translate into English:

ان اتباع الاجراءات الاحترازية لأمر ضروري لمنع انتشار فيروس كورونا وتجنب الاصابة بهذا المرض الخطير الذي يهدد حياة الناس وخاصة كبار السن.

a. Following precautionary measures is necessary to protect the spread of the Coronavirus and involve contracting this serious disease that threatens the lives of people, especially elderly.

b. Following precautionary measures is necessarily to prevent the spread of the Coronavirus and avoid infecting this serious disease that threatens the lives of people, especially the elderly.

c. Following precautionary measures is necessary to invent the spread of the Coronavirus and avoid contracting this serious disease that threatens the lives of people, especially the elderly.



d. Following precautionary measures is necessary to prevent the spread of the Coronavirus and avoid being infected with this serious disease that threatens the lives of people, especially the elderly.

Translate into Arabic:

Some people believe that social networking websites play an outstanding role in strengthening human relations, while others think they make relations lukewarm.

a. يعتقد البعض أن مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي تلعب دورا عابرا في تقوية العلاقات الانسانية بينما يعتقد البعض الأخر أنها تجعل العلاقات فاترة.
b. يعتقد البعض أن مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي تلعب دورا بارزا في تقليص العلاقات الانسانية بينما يعتقد البعض الأخر أنها تجعل العلاقات فاترة.
c. يعتقد البعض أن مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي تلعب دورا بارزا في تقوية العلاقات الانسانية بينما يعتقد البعض الأخر أنها تجعل العلاقات فاترة.
d. يعتقد البعض أن مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي تلعب دورا بارزا في تقوية العلاقات الانسانية بينما ينفي البعض الأخر أنها تجعل العلاقات فاترة.

Translate into English:

تتأثر البيئة بالنشاط البشري في شتي مناحي الحياة، لهذا السبب يعد الانسان أهم عنصر في الحفاظ علي البيئة أو تدميرها.

a. The environment is affecting by human activity in various walks of life. For this reason, the man is the most important element in preserving or destroying the environment.

b. The environment is affected by human activity in various walks of life. For this reason, man is the most important element in preserving or destroying the environment.

c. The environment is infected by human activity in various walks of life. For this reason, man is most important element in deserving or destroying the environment.

d. The environment is affected by human creativity in various walks of life. For this reason, man is the most important element in deserving or destroying the environment.

Translate into Arabic:

Egypt is always proud of its distinguished men of arts. Nagib Mahfouz was the first Egyptian novelist to win the Nobel Prize for literature in 1988.

a. تفخر مصر دائما برجال الفنون المتميزين. نجيب محفوظ أول روائي مصري يفوز بجائزة نوبل للسلام عام 1998.
b. تفخر مصر دائما برجال الفنون المتميزين. نجيب محفوظ أخر روائي مصري يفوز بجائزة نوبل للسلام عام 1998.
c. تفخر مصر دائما برجال الفنون المتميزين. نجيب محفوظ أول روائي مصري يفوز بجائزة نوبل للآداب عام 1998.
d. تتميز مصر دائما برجال الفنون الفخورين. نجيب محفو أول فيزيائي مصري يفوز بجائزة نوبل للسلام عام 1998.

Translate into English:

يهدف منتدي شباب العالم المقام في مصر سنويا الي الدعم الكامل للشباب، وتحديد كل المشكلات التي تواجههم وحلها للاستفادة بشكل فعال من مهاراتهم وامكانياتهم في تطوير المجتمع وتحقيق التنمية الشاملة.

a. The International Men Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, aims to fully support young people and identify and solve all the problems they face, to effectively benefit from their skills and capabilities in developing society and achieving comprehensive improvement.
b. The International Youth Forum, which is annually held in Egypt, aims to fully support youth and identify and solve all the problems they face, to effectively benefit from their skills and capabilities in developing society and achieving comprehensive development.





c. The International Youth Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, seems to fully care for young people and simplify and solve all the problems they face, to effectively benefit from their skills and capabilities in improving society and achieving comprehensive development.
d. The International Youth Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, aims to fully look for young people and identify and postpone all the problems they face, to effectively benefit from their skills and capabilities in developing society and achieving comprehensive development.

Translate into Arabic:

Innovation is endless. The more man seeks progress and welfare, the more he invents things that make life easier. However, do you think all inventions don't have negative aspects?

a. الابتكار لا نهاية له، فكلما ابتكر الانسان أشياء تجعل الحياة أسهل، كلما سعي الي التقدم والرفاهية، ومع ذلك، هل تعتقد أن كل الاختراعات ليس لها جوانب ايجابية؟
b. الابتكار لا نهاية له، فكلما سعي الانسان الي التقدم والتطور، كلما اشتري أشياء تجعل الحياة أسهل، ولذلك، هل تعتقد أن كل الاختراعات ليس لها جوانب سلبية؟
c. الابتكار لا نهاية له، فكلما سعي الانسان الي التقدم والرفاهية، كلما ابتكر أشياء تجعل الحياة أسهل، ومع ذلك، هل تعتقد أن كل الاختراعات ليس لها جوانب سلبية؟
d. الابتكار لا نهاية له، فكلما سعي الانسان الي التقدم والرفاهية كلما ابتكر أشياء تجعل الحياة أسرع، ومع ذلك، هل تعتقد أن الرفاهية ليس لها جوانب سلبية؟

Translate into English:

تهتم الدولة دائما بحقوق الملكية الفكرية للمؤلفين والناشرين، لذا تفرض عقوبات صارمة علي القرصنة الفكرية وتسريب الكتب حفاظا علي حقوق المنتجين ودور النشر.

a. The estate is always takes care of protect the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book leaking in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.
b. The state is always interested in protecting the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book leaking in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.
c. The state is always interested in protecting the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it propose a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book diversion in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.
d. The estate is always interested in protecting the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book lake in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.

Translate into Arabic:

Women have played a pivotal role in the renaissance of ancient and modern societies. Through this role, they demonstrated their ability to achieve positive change in those societies.

a. لقد أظهرت المرأة دورا محوريا في نهضة المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، واستعرضت في تلك الفترة قدرتها علي تحقيق التغيير النسبي في تلك المجتمعات.
b. لقد لعبت المرأة دورا محوريا في نهضة المجمعات القديمة والحديثة، وأظهرت من خلال هذا الدور رغبتها في تحقيق التغيير الايجابي في تلك المجتمعات.
c. لقد لعبت المرأة دورا عاديا في مهد المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، وأظهرت من خلال هذا الدور قدرتها علي تحقيق التغيير الايجابي في تلك المجتمعات.
d. لقد لعبت المرأة دورا محوريا في نهضة المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، وأظهرت من خلال هذا الدور قدرتها علي تحقيق التغيير الايجابي في تلك المجتمعات.

Translate into English:

من المتوقع أن تتوقف طباعة الصحف في العقود القليلة القادمة. سنقرأ الأخبار عبر الانترنت، ولذلك سنحتاج لمعرفة المزيد عن المواقع الالكترونية الجديدة التي يمكن أن تعطينا وجهة نظر متوازنة.



a. In the next few decades, I think that we will have continued printing newspapers. We will be reading the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a balanced point of view.
b. In the next few decades, I think that we will have stopped painting newspapers. We will be borrowing the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a balanced point of view.
c. In the next few decades, it's expected that printing newspapers will have stopped. We will be reading the news online, so we will need to know more about new websites that can give us a balanced point of view.
d. In the next few decades, I think that we will have stopped printing newspapers. We will be reading the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a balanced point of view.

قطع ترجمة مجابة

1. One of the current reform programmes is to stimulate investment in the industrial sector. The declared aim of the government in its plan is to increase the share of the private sector to 25 percent of the total investment expenditure.
تحفيز الاستثمار في القطاع الصناعي يعتبر واحدا من برامج الإصلاح الجارية. والهدف الذي صرحت به الحكومة في خطتها هو أن تزيد نصيب القطاع الخاص إلى 25 في المائة من نفقات الاستثمار الإجمالي.
2. We have to encourage local tourism to make up for what has happened to foreign tourism.
علينا أن نشجع السياحة الداخلية لنعوض السياحة الخارجية.
3. Establishing a Palestinian state is the only way for the prevalence of peace based on justice, in the Middle East.
إن إنشاء دولة فلسطينية هي السبيل الوحيد ليعم السلام القائم علي العدل في الشرق الأوسط.
4. Egypt's attitude towards current events shows our characteristics and our noble values.
إن موقف مصر من الأحداث الجارية يوضح سماتنا وقيمنا النبيلة.
5. The elimination of mass destruction weapons from the Middle East is an urgent task but it should be achieved in Israel first.
يعد نزع أسلحة الدمار الشامل من الشرق الأوسط مهمة عاجلة ولكن يجب أن تنفذ في إسرائيل أولاً.
6. A journalist's loyalty should always lie with truth - telling. Accurate information should be disseminated. But how can it be guaranteed that freedom will not become an excuse for abuse and incompetence.
ينبغي أن يكمن إخلاص الصحفي دائما مع قول الحقيقة فينبغي نشر المعلومات الدقيقة. ولكن كيف نضمن أن الحرية لن تكون مبرر للإساءة وعدم الكفاءة.
7. Nowadays Egypt has got various satellite channels beaming programmes to nearly all parts of the world.
لدي مصر هذه الأيام قنوات فضائية متنوعة تبث برامجها لكل العالم تقريباً.
8. Ex-president Mubarak was forced to step down thanks to the strong determination of the Egyptian people.
أجبر الرئيس السابق مبارك علي التنحي بفضل عزيمة الشعب المصري القوية.
9. We all seek a world full of peace, which is based on fair among all nations.
نحن نتطلع جميعا إلي عالم يسوده السلام القائم علي العدل بين كل الأمم.
10. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is mainly designed to increase exports. Industry and agriculture should be developed so that Egyptian products are competitive in world markets.
إن وزارة التجارة الخارجية أساساً مخطط لها أن تزيد الصادرات. وينبغي تطوير الزراعة والصناعة حتى تكون المنتجات المصرية منافسة في الأسواق العالمية.
11. Pollution is considered a serious problem, which threatens man, animal, and plants life in our modern life.
يعتبر التلوث مشكلة خطيرة تهدد حياة الإنسان والحيوان والنبات في حياتنا المعاصرة.
12. We must resist terrorism by all possible means to protect our country's economy.



يجب أن نواجه الإرهاب بكل الطرق الممكنة لنحمي اقتصاد بلادنا.

13. Birth control and desert reclamation are the only way to solve the problem of housing and unemployment.

تحديد النسل واستصلاح الصحراء هما السبيل الوحيد لحل مشكلة الإسكان والبطالة.

14. Communication has become easier and the chance for individuals to obtain mass information at a great speed has become available. This has resulted in a feverish race among nations to obtain advanced technology.

لقد أصبح الاتصال أسهل وفرصة الأفراد في الحصول علي معلومات جماعية قد أصبحت متاحة. وقد أدى هذا إلى سباق شديد بين الأمم للحصول علي تكنولوجيا متقدمة.

15. The press plays an important role in forming public awareness and an effective public opinion in our country. Newspapers help us know what is going on in the world around us. We can read in them the ideas and thoughts of distinguished thinkers. They also contain literature, science, stories and all sorts of culture.

تلعب الصحافة دور هام في تكوين الوعي العام ورأي عام فعال في بلدنا. فتساعدنا الجرائد في معرفة ما يدور في العالم من حولنا. يمكننا أن نقرا فيها أفكار المفكرين المتميزين كما أنها أيضا تحتوي علي الأدب والعلوم والقصص وكل أنواع الثقافة.

16. The state has conducted anti-smoking campaigns to inform young people of the disastrous consequences of this bad habit.

قادت الدولة حملات ضد التدخين لتوعية الشباب بالنتائج الخطيرة لهذه العادة السيئة.

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TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

- علينا أن نشجع السياحة الداخلية لنعوض السياحة الخارجية.
- ينبغي أن يكمن إخلاص الصحفي دائما مع قول الحقيقة فينبغي نشر المعلومات الدقيقة. ولكن كيف نضمن أن الحرية لن تكون مبرر للإساءة وعدم الكفاءة.
- تلعب الصحافة ووسائل الاعلام المختلفة دور هام في تكوين الوعي العام ورأي عام فعال في بلدنا. فهى تساعدنا على معرفة ما يدور في العالم من حولنا. وهى أيضا تمكننا من الاطلاع على أفكار المفكرين المتميزين كما أنها أيضا تحتوي علي الأدب والعلوم والقصص وكل أنواع الثقافة.
- ينبغي أن يتعاون المواطنون والحكومة بهدف الإقلال من معدل المواليد لأن ذلك من أهم السبل لرفع مستوي المعيشة.
- تحديد النسل واستصلاح الصحراء هما السبيل الوحيد لحل مشكلة الإسكان والبطالة.
- يستخدم الطلاب المصريون أجهزة الكمبيوتر في مدارسهم وسيكون لذلك أثره العظيم في تقدم مصر.
- تعطي الدولة اهتماما كبيرا لثقافة الطفل لذا أنشأت مكتبات الطفل في كل أنحاء مصر.
- السلام هو حلم الإنسان في كل مكان ولكن السلام الذي ننشده هو السلام القائم علي العدل.
- إن الخسائر الناتجة عن الحروب فادحة إلى الدرجة التي يتحتم معها حل جميع المشكلات سلمياً.
- زيارة الأماكن المقدسة ضرورة لتنمية الوعي الديني.
- الصدق والتسامح والسلوك السليم والعمل الجاد والإيمان والحب علامات بارزة علي الطريق إلي الجنة.
- إن الوحدة الوطنية أهم ما يميز مصر.
- الإرهاب ظاهرة عالمية تجتاح كل دول العالم في الوقت الحاضر.
- الإدمان ظاهرة اجتماعية خطيرة تهدد شباب المجتمع.
- المدمن هو ضحية المشاكل العائلية والجهل وأصدقاء السوء.
- أفلام العنف والخيال العلمي من أسباب الإدمان.
- شهد التعليم في مصر ثورة شاملة في المباني والمناهج والعلم.
- الحضارة تزدهر أفضل في أوقات السلام.
- إن المعرفة والابتكار هما قاعدتا التقدم في المستقبل.
- يعتمد اقتصاد الدول النامية أساسا علي الزراعة.
- لاتزال الصناعة في بلدنا في حاجة ماسة إلى مزيد من التكنولوجيا.
- يمكن لكل فرد في المجتمع أن يساهم في مكافحة الإرهاب الذي يهدد السلام الاجتماعي.
- تسعي الدولة إلي إصلاح القطاع العام ليكون منافسا للقطاع الخاص.
- إن التجمع الاقتصادي العربي خطوة نحو التكامل الاقتصادي.



- لابد للعرب من تبني إستراتيجية عربية موحدة لمواجهة التحديات الخارجية.
- لمصر دورها القيادي في جميع القضايا العربية والدولية.
- لوسائل الإعلام دورها الفعال في بناء المواطن الصالح.
- إن تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي هو أمل كل مصري.
- يقع علي الإنسان وحده مسؤولية حماية البيئة.
- لم يعد الهدف من معرض الكتاب هو مجرد عرض الكتب بل اللقاءات المثمرة بين الجمهور وكبار المفكرين.
- تتطلع الشعوب جميعا إلي عالم يسوده السلام.
- لقد أدان المجتمع الدولي العدوان الأمريكي علي العراق.
- إن الإنسان المتحضر يحترم شعور الآخرين.
- لقد ساعدت انتفاضة الشعب الفلسطيني في الأراضي المحتلة علي تغيير موقف كثير من الدول من القضية الفلسطينية.
- الإعلانات وسيلة هامة لإقناع الناس بشراء منتج معين.
- ‘ن تحويل الصحراء إلي أرض خضراء هو أملنا الوحيد في مستقبل أفضل.
- علينا أن نستفيد من وقت الفراغ في الأجازة الصيفية.
- تدعو الحكومة إلي تنظيم النسل وهذا يؤدي إلي رفع مستوي المعيشة.
- النوم بجوار المحمول شديد الخطورة فالمحمول بمثابة مفاعل نووي صغير.
- ستظل مصر رائدة الحضارة بشعبها العظيم وتاريخها المجيد.
- إن الرياضة ليست مكسب أو خسارة ولكنها تقوية للجسم وتهذيب للنفس.
- يؤكد خبراء البيئة أن النسور مهددة بالانقراض بسبب الصيد الجائر.
- تسببت سحابة الرماد البركاني في تعطيل النقل الجوي واحداث خسائر اقتصادية فادحة.

By

Mr. Galal Hasanin



Third Year Secondary 2022

تأسيس انجليزي ثانوية عامة

Parts of speech

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Parts of speech

أجزاء الكلام

Noun الاسم	• A word that identifies people or things • Judi. Love. Courage. Egypt. happiness
Verb الفعل	• A word that describes what happens • Yazan **plays** football.
Adjective الصفة	• A words that describes a noun or pronoun • Happy –tidy- sad -mad -honest



Parts of speech

Adverb
الحال

A word that gives information about a verb, adjective, or other adverb

He walks slowly.

She plays well.

Fantastically high

Pronoun
الضمير

A word that is used in place of a noun

Ahmed took a taxi because he was late.

Interjections
صيغ تعجبية

A word or phrase that expresses strong emotion, such as surprise, pleasure, or anger.

Ouch! Wow! My God

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Parts of speech

Preposition
حرف الجر

A word that gives information about position, direction, time etc.

The cat is on the table.

He is walking into the office.

Conjunctions
روابط

Conjunctions are used to connect phrases, clauses, and sentences

When he reaches Cairo, he will phone me.

Determiners
محددات

A word that introduces a noun

A car An egg The house

This/that These/those

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Test

- “He is an artist.” “An” is a/an …………………
  a. article b. conjunction c. noun d. preposition
- “She nearly lost everything.” The word “nearly” is a/an …………………
  a. verb b. preposition c. adverb d. adjective
- Pronouns are used in place of a …………… that is known or has already been mentioned.
  a. noun b. adverb c. adjective d. verb
- “Ouch” is a/an …………………
  a. verb b. interjection c. adverb d. adjective





- Adverbs describe ………………
  a. names b. nouns c. verbs d. prepositions
- “Rarely does she visit us.” “Rarely” is a/an ………………
  a. preposition b. conjunction c. adverb d. adjective
- “She fell **off** the horse.” “**Off**” is a/an …………………
  a. adverb b. preposition c. adjective d. pronoun
- “She studied hard **and** got good marks.” “**And**” is a/an ……………………
  a. preposition b. conjunction c. adverb d. adjective





- “Luckily, they didn’t get hurt.” The word “luckily” is a/an ……………… .
  a. conjunction b. adverb c. pronoun d. noun
- Which word in the following sentence is an adverb “She played well but lost the game”?
  a. game b. well c. lost d. played



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Punctuation

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Punctuation

ليه علامات الترقيم مهمة؟ لاحظ التالي!!

We have just eaten mom.  

We have just eaten, mom. 

Punctuation

Capital Letters

The first letter of the first word of a new sentence / quotation:

We go to school at 7 o'clock. We come back at 2 p.m.
She said, "Don't go out."

The names of days, months and festivals:

Saturday - January - April - May - Christmas

Nationalities & Languages

He is Egyptian. Arabic – French - Italian

Names of people, places, seas, oceans, mountains:

Judi – Galal – Yazan / the Cairo Tower – the Sphinx
Africa - Asia - Egypt - Cairo
The Mediterranean Sea - The Pacific Ocean - Lake Nasser - The River Nile - Everest



Punctuation

Capital Letters

Titles + names الألقاب
President Sadat – Dr. Zaher – Mr. Galal - King Arthur - Prince William - Princess Diana

Abbreviation: الاختصارات
Mr. – Mrs. – Ms. – Dr. - St - USA - UK - A.R.E. – TV – CD - OK

Heavenly books: الكتب السماوية
* The Quran - The Bible - The Torah

Titles of books, newspapers, magazines, films, plays and series:
* Al-Ayam - Al-Ahram – Titanic - A Tale of Two Cities

The pronoun (I) is always capital:
My sister and I play tennis.



Punctuation

Comma (,)

قبل او بعد الاسم المخاطب حسب موقعه فى الجملة

Thanks for all your help, Osama.
Osama, I want you to study hard.

قبل او بعد كلمة please حسب موقعها فى الجملة

Help me, please.
Please, help me.

بعد ظرف الزمان فى اول الجملة

Tomorrow, we are visiting my uncle.

تفصل بين مفردات لستة او قائمة بدل and

He bought sugar, tea, bread and cheese.

قبل علامة الاقتباس "........" ,

Lamis said, " My father has just arrived."

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Punctuation

Comma (,)

بعد علامات الاقتباس اذا جاء فى اول الجملة وكان جملة خبرية

“ My father has just arrived”, said Lamis.

لكن لا تأتى بعد الاقتباس اذا كان سؤال

“Will you travel tomorrow?” said Adel.

قبل السؤال المزيل

She left early yesterday, didn’t she?

After (Yes / No / Well / Sure / Of course / Excuse me / Sorry)

Sorry, your request was rejected.

قبل الروابط التالية في منتصف الجملة: yet /and /so /but /however /for /or /nor

He is very old, yet he still works hard.



Punctuation

Comma (,)

تفصل بين اجزاء الجملة اذا بدأت برابط مثل:

(After/before/as soon as/when/while/as/because/although/since/If)

After he had finished work, he went home.

لكن لا تستخدم اذا اتى الرابط فى المنتصف

I saw her while I was walking to school.

تفصل اجزاء الجملة اذا بدأت بـــ (Gerund / P.P / To+ inf.)

Having done his work, he went home.

تستخدم قبل الجزء الاخير من الجملة لتعبر عن التناقض:

I think he is ambitious, not greedy.

بعد الاحوال فى بداية الجملة مثل

(Luckily/unluckily/Fortunately/Unfortunately/Surprisingly/Unexpectedly/Finally)

Luckily, no one was injured.



Punctuation

Comma (,)

تفصل بين اجزاء الجملة اذا بدأت برابط مثل:

(After/before/as soon as/when/while/as/because/although/since/If)

After he had finished work, he went home.

لكن لا تستخدم اذا اتى الرابط فى المنتصف

I saw her while I was walking to school.

تستخدم لفصل اجزاء العنوان

He lives in Mansoura, Egypt.

تستخدم لفصل الارقام والتواريخ:

7th September, 1963

تستخدم قبل وبعد عبارات الوصل الاعتراضية التي يمكن الاستغناء عنها:

Ali, who is my neighbour, is really helpful.



Punctuation

Apostrophe (’)

For the missing letters: بدل الحروف المختصرة

we’ll = we will or we shall — they’ve = they have

can’t = cannot — he’d = he would or he had — aren’t = are not

won’t = will not — o’clock = of the clock

It's hot today. — She isn't playing now.

For possessives: الملكية

They are Ali’s shoes. — children’s toys — My parents’ flat

For numbers: Hundreds of years = 100’s of years.

ملحوظة: لا تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن عقد (10 سنوات) 1960s الستينات

For counting letters: عد الحروف

There are 2 t’s in the word —title‖.



Punctuation

Full stop / Period (.)

في نهاية الجملة الخبرية والامر:

My father is coming next Friday.
Open the door, please.

بعد الاختصارات:

Ramses St. – Sept. (September) – Mon. (Monday) – Tel. No.

Question Mark (?)

في نهاية السؤال:

Where did she go last Wednesday?
She won a gold medal, didn't she?



Punctuation

Colon (:)

بعد كلمة يتبعها قائمة:

I want the following items: pens, paper, and a ruler.

للتعبير عن نسبة:

The ratio of boys to girls in the group is 2:1.

لفصل الدقائق عن الساعات في الوقت:

The train leaves at 4:30 p.m.

Semi-colon (;)

تستخدم كأداة لربط جملتين متكاملتين:

It was raining; the game was cancelled.
I spoke to Omar last night; he won't come to school tomorrow.



Punctuation

Exclamation Mark / Point (!)

بعد عبارات تعبر عن عاطفة او مشاعر قوية مثل الحب والخوف والدهشة والمفاجأة والسخرية:

Ugh! What is this disgusting object?

Happy birthday, Ahmed!

What a cute puppy!

How fast you ran!

You’re such a liar!

What a wonderful pyramid!

How wonderful the pyramid is!

Wow! Oh my God!

Hurrah! Our team has won.

Fantastic! You got a high mark.

What a surprise!

Punctuation

Quotation / Speech marks (“ ... “)

تحيط بالكلام المقتبس او المباشر:

“Don’t go outside,” she said.

I said to Ali, "I will travel to London next week".

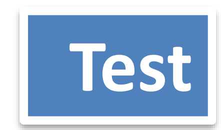
Hyphen (-)

تستخدم في مصطلح مركب من كلمتين أو أكثر:

part-time, back-to-back, well-known, sister-in-law, half-brother

One-day holiday





Choose the correct answers:

- …………….. are kinds of punctuation marks.

a. Full stops b. Currency symbols c. Minus signs d. Comas

- Pollution is a threat to life on earth ……….

a. : b. ! c. ? d. .

- ……………. are used to separate short clauses of compound sentences.

a. Semicolons b. Commas c. Colons d. Periods

- A full stop is a dot at the end of a sentence to ……………………………..

a. refer to a previous sentence b. make the sentence complete
c. lead to the coming sentence d. explain the next sentence

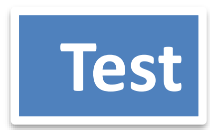
- Apostrophes must be used for indicating ……………………

a. Conclusion b. introduction c. possession d. completion

- My father loves horse …….. riding.

a. - b. , c. ; d. :





Choose the correct answers:

- Which sentence is correct?

a. Judi said, “My father is a doctor”. b. Judi said “My father is a doctorll”.
c. Judi said, “my father is a doctor”. d. Judi said, “My father is a doctor”?

- Which sentence is correct?

a. What a fantastic film! b. What a fantastic film,
c. What a fantastic film: d. What a fantastic film;

- Which sentence is correct?

a. Open the door please. b. Open the door, please.
c. Open the door. Please, d. Open the door. Please.

- Which sentence is correct?

a. “Has anybody phoned?” asked Ali. b. “Has anybody phoned.” asked Ali.
c. “Has anybody phoned?”. asked Ali. d. “Has anybody phoned?”, asked Ali.

- Which sentence is correct?

a. She‘s famous. isn‘t she? b. She‘s famous? isn‘t she?
c. She‘s famous, isn‘t she? d. She‘s famous isn‘t she?



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Paragraph & Essay

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Vocabulary+Grammar



Topic sentence	• The first sentence in the paragraph • It states the main idea of paragraph
Supporting sentences	• Discussion sentences • They cover the main idea
Concluding sentence	• The last sentence in the paragraph • It restates the topic sentence in different words. • It summarizes the main points of the paragraph.

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Linking words

And / Also	و- أيضا	In fact	في الواقع
Besides	بالإضافة الي	For instance	علي سبيل المثال
In addition to	اضافة الي	Although	بالرغم من
First / second	اولا-ثانيا	Yet	الا ان- مع ذلك
Moreover	علاوة علي ذلك	However	مع ذلك
Furthermore	للمزيد	Nevertheless	مع ذلك
As well as	تماما مثل	In spite of	بالرغم من
In my opinion	في رأيي	On the other hand	علي الجانب اخر
As a result	نتيجة لذلك	So/therefore	لذلك
Consequently	بالتالي	Thus	وهكذا
hence	من ثم	Otherwise	وإلا ..
In brief	بإيجاز	To sum up	اجمالا
All in all	عموما	In conclusion	واخيرا-ختاما

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In a good paragraph:

- Unity الوحدة
- Coherence التماسك
- Emphasis تأكيد الفكرة

Model Paragraph

Technology: a double-edged weapon

Topic sentence

- Technology plays an important role in our daily life.

Supporting sentences

- First of all, we should bear in mind that technology is a double-edged weapon. It is a blessing if it is properly directed to serve humanity. We feel its great effects in various fields of life such as medicine, education, telecommunication, aviation and so on. On the other hand, we suffer a lot if technology is used to destroy progress and global peace. In other words, I mean that evil powers use technology to deform the beauty of nature. They use the latest technology in terrorist acts. In this sense, technology is considered a disaster.

Concluding sentence

- In brief, technology should support peace and all nations should cooperate to end destructive technology.

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Brainstorm
عصف الذهن



Draft
مسودة

Outline

Introduction
المقدمة

Paragraph 1
Topic sentence
Hook
Thesis

Body (Bulk)
جسم المقال

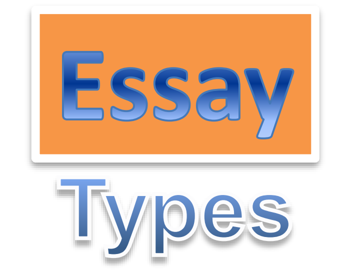
Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Conclusion
الخاتمة

Paragraph 4

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Types

Narrative essay الروائي	**Story / real life experience sensory and emotional details**
Descriptive essay الوصفي	To describe a person, place, object It paints a picture with colorful words
Expository essay التفسيري	Informative piece of writing that presents a balanced analysis of a topic
Argumentative / persuasive إقناعي او جدلي	To convince the reader with your point of view



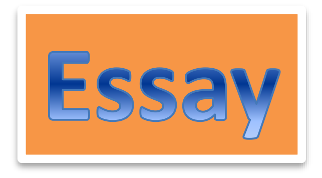
Model



Introduction

Nothing is more important than health. All people want to live healthily in a healthy environment. Diseases are enemies attacking living things and ending their lives. Besides, cleanliness is very important to fight these enemies. In my opinion, without hygiene and sanitation, we will suffer a lot from diseases.



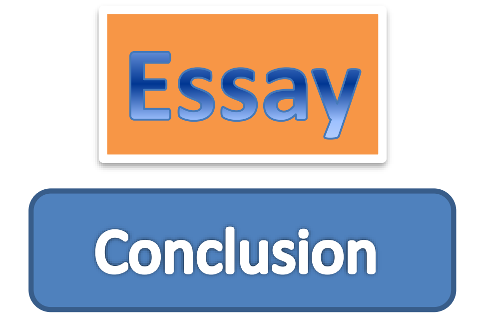


Body

Concerning hygiene, persons can do many things to protect themselves from all kinds of diseases. Our homes should be kept clean all the time. Our clothes mustn't be left dirty. Washing our hands before and after having meals is very necessary. It's important for everyone to have a bath regularly or after doing any kind of sports. Dishes shouldn't be left lying everywhere. We should eat healthy food and drink clean water.

Concerning sanitation, our streets should be clean in order not to be a means of spreading diseases. Rubbish should be put in dust pins. The government should punish those who pollute our environment. Our sources of water should be pure and healthy. Our means of transport should be environmentally friendly. Supermarkets should sell only healthy food.





To sum up, in my opinion, we should follow the rules of hygiene and sanitation which are very important for our life. We should be healthy and carry out the things needed to keep us healthy. To be healthy is very easy and doesn't cost us much and in our reach.



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GE

CHAPTER ONE

Mr. Galal Hasanin

❶ VOC & DEFINITIONS

blacksmith	حداد	person who makes things from iron, especially horseshoes
commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة	do something which is illegal
convict	مدان-متهم	someone who is in prison for a crime
file	مبرد	metal tool with rough surfaces for shaping or smoothing metal
grab	ينتزع-يقبض علي-يخطف	get hold of something suddenly or roughly
got away	هرب	to have escaped
handcuffs	كلبشات	two metal rings linked together which are locked around a prisoner's wrists
leg-irons	قيود حديد للأقدام	two metal rings linked with a chain, which are attached to a prisoner's ankles
marsh	مستنقع	low ground which is usually wet
set off	ينطلق	begin a journey
I jumped out of my skin	مت في جلدي	Something suddenly frightened me
I got my breath back	يلتقط نفسه	I started to breath normally again
orphan	يتيم	Someone whose parents are dead

❷ CHARACTERS

- Philip Pirrip (Pip): the main character.
- Mrs Joe: Pip's older sister.
- Joe Gargery: the husband of Pip's sister; a blacksmith.
- Mr Pumblechook: Joe's uncle.
- A convict

❸ SUMMARY

- Pip is the narrator راوي of the story.
- He lives with his sister and her husband.
- His sister is always grumpy with him, but her husband is very kind to him.
- One evening, Pip was sitting by his parents' grave قبر when suddenly a terrible man appeared from behind a grave and frightened him.
- The man was wearing old grey clothes with his legs tied with iron.
- The man asked Pip to bring him a file and some food the next morning.
- The next morning, Pip went to the graveyard القرافة and gave the convict the file and the food.
- After eating, the man started to take off his leg-irons.

EXERCISES



Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. We can't build houses here because there is a (marsh-graveyard-factory-convict).The ground is too wet.
2. The metal was sharp and rough, so we used a (scissors-file-profile-mechanic) to make it smooth.
3. The police arrested the man and put on (leg-irons/handcuffs/files/locks) to stop him from moving his hands.
4. They put their walking boots on and (put-sit-set-clear) off early in the morning.
5. In the past, all villages had a (goldsmith-whitesmith-gunsmith-blacksmith) who could make things from metal.
6. Very dangerous convicts were put in (handcuffs-palaces-locks-leg irons) in the past to stop them from running away.
7. A/An (mist-cave-graveyard-marsh) is an area of land where people are buried.
8. I ran to the shops, and when I got my (death-breathe-breath-illness) back, I asked for water.
9. When Tarek saw the huge, angry camel, he nearly jumped out of his (skin-skill-skull-scan).
10. The police think that the men (omitted-committed-admitted-permitted) the crime last week.
11. I couldn't recognize the convict because he suddenly disappeared in the (mist-must-most-nest).
12. The poor boy sat (lonely-alone-solo-only) his parents' grave. There was none with him.
13. He was left a/an (teenager-orphanage-fan-orphan) at an early age after the death of his parents in an accident.
14. The grave yard is (in-on-over-at) the edge of the village.
15. The marshes (near-nearby-nearest-nearer) became dark.
16. When the afternoon light disappeared, the graveyard became (fright-frightened-frightening-scared).
17. When I heard the terrible voice, I nearly (walked-ran-jumped-stretched) out of my skin.
18. When the man asked where I lived, I (told-said-pointed-referenced) to my village.
19. My mother promised that she would let me (to watch-would watch-watch-watching) TV on Fridays.
20. I think Pip helped the convict because he felt sorry (with-to-for-by) him.